Fourth Series, Vol.II, No.12

Tuesday, December 2, 1969
Agrahayana 11, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY

No. 4(7) 3
Dt. 12.8.

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1. *00*

CONTENTS

No. 12—Tuesday, December 2, 1969/Agrahayana 11, 1891 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 331, 332 and 334 to 338	1—33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 339 to 360	39—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2201 to 2238 and 2240 to 2400 ...	54—231
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Chief Ministers Conference re. Land Reforms ...	231—44
Re. Alleged meeting of certain officials with T. T. Krishnamachari	244—46
Papers Laid on the Table	246—48
Message from Rajya Sabha	248
All India Services (Laying of Regulation before Parliament) Bill	
As passed by Rajya Sabha	248
Business of the House	248—49
Re. Personal explanation under Rule 357 by Shri R. K. Birla	249—53
Tea (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to Consider	253
Shri K. M. Koushik	253—55
Shri Hem Raj	255—58
Shri S. Kandappan	258—64
Shri S. R. Damani	264—68
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma	268—73
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	273—76
Shri Dhireswar Kalita	277—79
Shri Biswanayan Shastri	279—82
Shri Shiva Chandri Jha	282—87
Shri Samar Guha	287—290
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	290—95
Shri Chowdhary Ram Sewak	295—301
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	304 - 312
Motion to pass	312

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the quetsion was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to Consider as passed by Rajya Sabha	... 313—20
Motion to refer to Select Committee ...	... 314—20
Shri M. Yunus Saleem	... 313—15,319
Shri Shri Chand Goyal	... 315—17
Shri K. M. Koushik	... 317
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	... 317 - 18
Shri Randhir Singh	... 318—19
Statement Re. Meeting of certain officers with	
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari ...	... 320—44
Shri P. C. Sethi ...	320—21, 331—32

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 2, 1969/ Agrahayana 11, 1891 (Saka).

[*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लागत-लेखा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम

*331. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने लागत-लेखा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों तथा उन्नत लेखा तथा सांख्यिकीय के अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थाओं के नाम क्या-क्या है जिन्होंने अब तक इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अथवा प्रशिक्षण देने की सुविधायें प्रदान की ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने ऐसी शिक्षा अथवा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes Sir, so far as advanced accounting and Cost accounting are concerned. This Ministry is not administratively concerned with the courses in Statistics.

(b) The names and addresses of the two institutes are :—

(i) the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Post Box No. 268 Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-1.

(ii) the institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India, 12 Sudder Street, Calcutta-16.

(c) For the purposes of these accountancy courses run by the two Institutes, all candidates are treated at par and no separate arrangements are made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. No separate statistics is maintained in this regard.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह उन्नत लेखा तथा लागत सम्बन्धी संस्थाएं कितनी हैं और यह कि उन की शाखाएं कहां कहां पर है ? उनमें पिछले तीन सालों में कितने लोगों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों में से कितने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I do not have the figure presently for all these years. I will supply it to the Hon. Member.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि इन दोनों संस्थानों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले लेखा-कर्म के उपदेशयों के लिये, सभी उम्मीदवारों से समान अवसर पर, व्यवहार किया जाता है तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर इन पिछड़ी जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक व शैक्षिणिक, सांस्कृतिक स्थिति अन्य

सवर्णों के ही समान हो तब तो यह सभी उम्मीदवारों से समान अवसर पर व्यवहार की बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन जब तक वह इन सभी दृष्टियों से अन्य जाति वालों की तुलना में पिछड़े हुए हैं तब तक यह समान अवसर पर सभी उम्मीदवारों के साथ व्यवहार किया जाना कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इन वर्गों के विशेष अवसर क्यों नहीं देगी, इस का सरकार स्पष्टीकरण करें ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: These two Institutions are constituted under two separate Acts of Parliament and these Institutions have got their own councils and they admit students for training, and for purposes of training the students who have got some requisite qualifications are admitted for training and they will have to be trained under some chartered accountants. Therefore, though I quite admire and sympathise with the proposition made by the hon. Member, it becomes difficult to compel a particular chartered accountant to take a particular training. All the same, the question will be borne in mind and ways and means will certainly be examined.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। प्रश्न पूछा जाता है जानकारी लेने के लिए लेकिन वह यह जानकारी सदन को सुलभ नहीं कर रहे हैं। पूछा उन से यह गया था कि उन्नत लेखा तथा लागत लेखा सम्बन्धी संस्थाएं कितनी है और उन की शाखाएं कहां कहां पर है और कहां पर उनके मुख्य कार्यालय है और यह कि पिछले तीन सालों में कितने लोगों ने इनके द्वारा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग कितने हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी कोई इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में कहा था कि इन सारे सालों की फोगर्स अभी उन के पास मौजूद नहीं हैं और यह बाद में माननीय सदस्य को दे दिये जायेगें।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : कब तक यह जानकारी दे देगें ?

श्री रवि राय : आखिर मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए कुछ अवधि भी बतलायेगे कि कब तक वह यह जानकारी दे देगें ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The head offices are at Delhi and Calcutta. I have given the address of the head offices of the two institutions, and there are branches at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and almost all the major cities of India. If my hon. friend wants further details, exact address, etc. I can supply the information to him.

श्री राम चरण : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इन दोनों संस्थाओं में जो सरकार द्वारा सुविधाएं दी जी रही हैं, वहां पर एक भी शैडयूल्ड कास्ट का न कोई प्रोफेसर आदि है, इन संस्थाओं मे कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं या लोग शिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उन में एक भी शैडयूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी अभी तक नहीं रक्खा गया है न ही शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की ट्रेनिंग के लिए कोई स्पेशल प्राविजन या फेसैलिटो है। हांलाकि शैडयल्ड कास्ट के एम एस सी फर्स्ट क्लास और सेकेड़ हर जगह एवेलेबुल हैं लेकिन उन्हें चांस नहीं दिया जाता है और यह कुछ आदमियों की ही एक तरह से मोनोपली बन कर रह गयी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए आश्वासन देगें कि ऐसा प्राविजन किया जायगा कि 25 प्रतिशतः सहूलियत शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग और रेकूटमैंट आदि में दी जायगी जिससे कि उनका कोटा पूरा हो सके ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरूद्दीन अली

अहमद) : जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने बतलाया है यह जो हम ने सहूलियतें दी हैं वह पार्लियामेंट के ऐक्ट के मातहत दी हैं। उस पार्लियामेंट के ऐक्ट में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि उन की क्वालिफिकेशंस जो भी हो शैडयूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दाखिला देना ही पड़ेगा। पूर्व वह दाखिले के रूल्स बने हुए हैं जैसे कि इम्तहान पास करने के अलावा उनको आर्टिकल लेना पड़ेगा और जब उन्हें आर्टिकल मिलेगा तभी उनको उसमें दाखिला भी हो सकेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी शैडयूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब के आदमी ने दाखिले के लिए दरख्वास्त दी हो और उस की दरख्वास्त किसी और वजह से मंजूर न की गई हो। ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं है। जहां तक फ़ीगर्स देने का मामला है हमारे पास अभी अलग अलग फ़ीगर्स नहीं हैं कि कितने शैडयूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को दाखिला मिला है।

Conference of All India Manufacturers' Association

*332. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, on the occasion of the 109th birth anniversary of late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was held in New Delhi in the month of September, 1969 ;

(b) whether fresh guidelines for small industries were suggested and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) other aspects which were discussed in the coference and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The conference discussed some selected aspects of the small scale industries programme such as phased modernisation of small scale industries, intensive development on selective basis, provisions of appropriate industrial extension services to meet the changing needs of the small scale sector, improved organisation of small scale industries, need for augmented supplies of raw materials, timely availability of credit facilities, provision of consultancy service, cooperation between large and small sectors and between small scale and agricultural sectors, and management problems of small scale sector. The question of the role of small scale industries in India's exports was also discussed.

SHRI J. K. CHAUDHURI : The answer given has been in such general terms that no idea can be had of what new lines have been suggested. That was exactly the point of my question. I should like to know what new lines have been suggested.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The new lines suggested are phased modernisation of small sccale industries, intensive development on selective basic, provision of appropriate industrial extension services for procurement of raw materials and credit facilities.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know what special aid the Central Government are giving to the small-scale industries in order to solve partially at least the large-scale problem of unemployment amongest the graduates and undergraduates and engineers ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The small-scale sector is mainly to solve the unemployment problem in the country. We do realise that there is a large problem of unemployment among the educated engineers who are coming out of the universities. Government are giving thought to it, and we are having a plan, and whatever assistance they would like to have to come up on their own will be given by us certainly.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Government are only giving thought ? Thought does not help.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I think the hon. Member is aware that we are providing a large number of facilities for those people who are anxious to take up small-scale industries, for purchase of machinery on instalment basis. Formerly, loan was advanced to the extent of about 75 per cent, but now the entire amount on the mortgage of the machinery without any security can be given by the banks. Also, if there is a project report, and a place has been found for the purpose of starting of the machinery, the working capital will also be given by the bank. In this way, we hope there will be expansion of small-scale industries throughout the country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; I am very happy that the hon Minister has stated just now that instructions have gone to the banking institutions to advance loans to small-scale industries on the mortgage of their machinary. But I have received three letters this morning and when I had gone back to my area recently and had asked the small-scale industrialists whether they had token advantage of the advances by the banking institutions, they had also told me that when they want to their banks the banks told them that such instructions had not reached them yet that loan sould be advanced on the mortgage of the machinery would the hon. Minister clarify whether such instructions have been sent to the banks ?

SHRI SURENDRANTH DWIVEDY : It must be postal delay.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the matter is brought to my notice, I shall look into it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : May I know whether Government are ready to change the concept of credit-worthiness, because previously the Government used to get security and other assurance to ensure that the loans would be returned ? May I know whether they are now prepared to change the concept of credit-worthiness to advance loans to those persons who are likely to succeed in their projects, irrespective of the fact whether they are in a position to furnish some security or not, and whether Government or also prepared to earmark a certain percentage of the money which they have got from nationalisation of banks for this purpose ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Yes, we are thinking on those lines. For bank nationalisation also, one of the major fators was this, namely to help the small-scale sector.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Are Government prepared to change the concept of credit-worthiness ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I said 'Yes'.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : They have lost credit-worthiness, and, therefore, they have to change it.

Indo-Rumania Talks on Industrial Collaboration

\+

*334. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUDHURY :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Rumanian talks were held on industrial collaboration between the two countries in Delhi in the first week of October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the names of the industries in which collaboration programme has been discussed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Government of India and Rumania signed a protocol on 14.10.69 on the further development of economic and technical collaboration between the two countries.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On the basis of discussions, both delegations have noted with satisfaction that the following sectors offer possibilities of cooperation :—

(a) *Mining industry*, e.g. beneficiation of low grade bauxite ; expansion of pyrite mines, and beneficiation of pyrite ores ; development of copper-lead ore deposits ; and beneficiation of rock phosphate for utilisation in fertiliser industries.

(b) *Machine building industry*, e.g. tractor manufacturing plant, brick making machinery manufacturing plant ; seamless steel pipe manufacturing plant ; tennery and foot wear equipment manufacturing plan.

(c) *Chemical industry*, e.g, soda ash plant ; solicylic acid plant ; chloro-sulphonic acid, hydrocynic acid and soldium cyanide.

(d) *Petroleum and petrochemicals industries*, e.g. petroleum refineries, lube oil plants, petroleum coking plants, L. P. G. plants, different petrochemical plants.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत और रूमानिया के बीच में जिन उद्योगों के बारे में समझौता हुआ है उनमें से कौन कौन से उद्योग भारत में वर्तमान समय में चल रहे हैं और उन उद्योगों में कितने की कमी पड़ रही है ? जितने उद्योगों की कमी पड़ रही है उन को लगाने के लिए कितनी लागत लगेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : यह बहुत लम्बा सवाल है और सारा ब्योरा बता पाने के लिए मुझ को नोटिस चाहिए । लेकिन जहां तक दोनों देशों के सहयोग का सम्बन्ध है, अभी कुछ महीनों पहले डेलिगेशन की मीटिंग हुई थी और तमाम क्षेत्रों के ऊपर हम ने विचार विनिमय किया था, जैसे माइनिंग इन्डस्ट्री, मशीन बिल्डिंग इन्डस्ट्री, केमिकल इन्डस्ट्री, पेट्रोलियम एण्ड पेट्रों-केमिकल इन्डस्ट्री । इन के बारे में कहां तक ज्वायेंट कोलैबोरेशन कर सकते हैं इस के ऊपर अभी चर्चा हो रही है और निकट भविष्य में कुछ निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : The statement laid on the Table mentions four categories of industries, but as publicised we find there is a scheme for spending. 24 crores to buy 10 vessels of 14,000 and 15,000 GRT from Rumania, and the turnover from this project is expected by 1970 to be to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. Could the Minister elucidate of this point and let us know when this is going to be finalised and the vessels going to operate ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There has been a protocol signed for the purchase of 10 cargo vessels and negotiations are going on between the two Governments. Actually, this pertains to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अभी देहरादून गैस और पेट्रोलियम कमिशन की टीम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में गई थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकेंगे कि रूमानिया के सहयोग से भारत में जो उद्योग खुलने वाले हैं उनके अन्तर्गत पूर्वी जिलों में तेल का पता लगाने के लिए काम शुरू किया जायेगा ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : किसी विशेष क्षेत्र के विषय में कोई चर्चा रूमानिया से नहीं हुई है ।

SHRI R. BARUA : In regard to the petrochemical industry and the further exploration of petroleum resources, we are in a backward state compared to other advanced countries. Are Government concentrating on Rumanian collaboration for developing the petrochemical industry or they intend to extend the

sphere of collaboration also to other countries which have more sophisticated and advanced technology for the purpose of developing these two industries in our country ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I require notice.

SHRI MAYAVAN :The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has offered to make some relaxation in respect of electricity charges for industries to be set up in the State. In the light of this, is any industry likely to be set up in Tamil Nadu ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is collaboration between two countries. This question does not arise out of this.

SHRI MAYAVAN : This is also connected with some industries.

MR. SPEAKER : The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu's offer does not come into this.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो समझौता हुआ है और जिस में और प्रगति की आशा है उस में भारत सरकार ने किन किन पदार्थों को देने का वादा किया है और कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितनी धन-राशि के ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस समय भारत सरकार की ओर से 22 मिलियन टन इन्डियन आयरन ओर देने का निर्णय हुआ है। यह कितनी धन-राशि का होगा यह मैं इस लिए नहीं बतला सकता कि यह खान और धातु मंत्रालय में आता है। मैं इस के लिए नोटिस चाहता हूं ताकि मैं सदन को यह जानकारी दे सकूं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Have Government prepared any scheme in connection with the projects which will be negotiated with the Rumanian Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : Negotiations are on.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : What are the projects envisaged for collaboration ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : We have formed a group on the four items I have already mentioned. If the hon. Member wants, I can read out the list or place it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table. He will be more benefited by the list.

Live Bombs on the Railway Track Near Bhagalpur

+

*335 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI SRINABAS MISHRA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 23rd September, 1969, a large quantity of live bombs were found on the railway track near Bhagalpur railway station on the Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident ; and

(c) the steps taken for safe travel of the railway passengers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) and (b). Six crackers were recovered by the Government Railway track between Bhagalpur and Nathnagar at 7.25 hours on 23.9.1969. Explosive Inspector from Calcutta visited the spot and took away all the crackers for examination. The report of the explosive expert is still awaited.

(c) Responsibility for the Protection of life and property of the passengers travelling by rail rests with the State Government and State Police. However, the Railways, being vitally concerned, have also adopted the following measures for checking these crimes :—

(i) Patrolling of track by the Railway Protection Force and Engineering gangmen in vulnerable Sections.

(ii) Grant of suitable rewards to persons giving intelligence regarding saboteurs.

(iii) Sereening of antecidents of the labourers employed on the railway track.

(iv) Carrying out educative propaganda through the State Governments in the villages adjacent to the raliway track impressing upon the inhabitants their responsibility for the safety of railway track.

(v) Enlisting the help of village defence societies where they exist.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है अहमदाबाद में 19 सितम्बर को दो प्रारम्भ हुए और उसके चौथे दिन अर्थात् 23 सितम्बर को भागलपुर के पास रेलवे लाइन पर ये बम पाए गये । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक जो तहकीकात की है और जो लोग पकड़े हैं, उनसे क्या वे यह मालूम कर सके हैं कि अहमदाबाद की घटना से इन बमों का पाया जाना किसी प्रकार से सम्बन्धित है या नहीं है ?

इसके पहले रांची में दंगें हुए थे । उसी समय भागलपुर में भी कुछ बम पाये गए थे । बमों के साथ-साथ स्थिति भी बड़ी विस्फोटक हो गई थी । बड़ी मुश्किल से स्थिति को काबू में लाया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं और क्या उन पर मुकदमे चलाए गए हैं या नहीं ? तथा वे अभी तक पुलिस की हिरासत में हैं या जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये हैं ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जहां तक अहमदाबाद तथा दूसरी जगहों की विशेष परिस्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, वह चीज इस प्रश्न से भिन्न है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य और चाहते हैं तो मैं अवश्य सभा पटल पर पूरी जानकारी रख दूंगा ।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि अभी तक जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है या नहीं चलाया गया है ? क्या कोई लोग पकड़े भी गये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इस वक्त मैं इस स्थिति में नहीं हूँ कि बता सकूं कि उनके नाम क्या हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनकी संख्या तो बताइये जो पकड़े गए हैं ।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : फिर बता दूंगा, इस वक्त नहीं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे व्यवस्था प्रश्न उठाना पड़ेगा ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Regarding the incident referred to in this question, it appears that nobody has yet been arrested. There has been an entry in the general diary of the police station regarding this, but the State police has not been able to arrest anybody.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि जो इनके पास नोट है उससे यह चीज जाहिर होती है । यह जाहिर होने वाली बात को आप छोड़ दें । सवाल यह है कि पूरी जानकारी मंगाई गई या नहीं मंगाई गई ? पूरी जानकारी इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में लेना मंत्री महोदय का काम था । कोई नतीजा न निकालें । यह बतायें कि ऐरेस्ट हुए हैं या नहीं?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जहां तक भागलपुर से प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें कोई आदमी नहीं पकड़ा गया है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी कह रहे थे कि नाम नहीं बताना चाहता हूं ।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मेरा कहना हैं कि जो जवाब दिया गया है वह गलत है । लोग पकड़े गये हैं । वे कौन हैं, यह मैं उनसे जानना

चाहता था। सूचना नहीं है तो वे इनक्वायरी करके जवाब बाद में दे दें।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : आपने अपने पहले सवाल में अहमदाबाद और जिस दूसरी विशेष परिस्थिति का जिक्र किया था, उसका मैंने पहले आपको उत्तर दिया था।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मेरी जानकारी में यह है कि लोग पकड़े गए हैं। आप अगर नहीं जानते हैं तो जानकारी ले कर हमें आप जानकारी दें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहिए, वह मदद कर देंगे।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इसमें कोई नहीं पकड़ा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पकड़ा नहीं गया तो कैसे जबर्दस्ती पकड़वा लेंगे।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : दो तरह के मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े काशस सवाल जवाब थे दोनों ही पार्टियों के।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : With reference to the incident in Bhagalpur that is, the incident referred to in the question, the information which I have received is that nobody has yet been arrested. If the hon. Member has further information on this matter, I shall make further enquiries and if my answer is incorrect, I shall make a statement correcting my answer.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : रेल की पटरियों पर या रेल के डिब्बों में बमों का पाया जाना कोई विशेष समाचार नहीं है, यह रोजमर्रा की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके सम्बन्धित जो दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं, क्या उनसे मिल कर यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि कहां से ये बम आते हैं, किस मेक के ये होते हैं, उनके सोर्सिस को भी टैकल किया गया है या नहीं और दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की गई है या नहीं क्या आपने आज तक इस पहलू पर भी ध्यान दिया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already mentioned the preventive measures.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has mentioned preventive measures but he has not mentioned the stern measures he proposes to take against saboteurs.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered that.

Assets of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*336. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4030 on the 19th August 1969 regarding Assets of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the Estimates Committee in their 85th Report presented to Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969 has emphasised that Government recognised fresh capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and allowed them to manufacture oil barrels while the Drum and Barrel industry figured on the banned list;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government did not send their case to the Licensing Committee for approval and recognition of their fresh capacity simply on the plea that their fixed assets were below Rs. 25 lakhs;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw recognition of their fresh capacity in view of the fact that their fixed assets have since exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PARKASH SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Estimates Committee have made a number of recommendations in their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. These are being examined by the Government. Government's views will be furnished to the Committee and a final decision will be taken thereon after the further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The House knows that because there was something going on the drum and barrel industry some of us raised this question and referred the matter to the Estimates in Committee and the Estimates Committee made some recommendations, their 85th report (page 64—pare 2.119). Have the Government taken any steps to limit the allocations in accordance with the above recommendation of raw materials to the barrel fabricators upto their licensed capacities ? It not, what are the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : There is not only one recommendation but several recommendations. As the hon. Member is aware after those recommendations are received the Government go into all those things and submit their reply to the Estimates Committee and on the basis of the decisions of the Estimates Committee further action is taken. We have completed the examination of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. There was also the point about legal opinion and that has been obtained. The matter will now be placed before the Estimates Committee and whatever decision is taken we shall act accordingly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When it is an established fact that the Government recognised a fresh capacity of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd for manufacturing oil barrels during the pendency of the drum and barrel industry on the banned list on the plea that they received orders from the Defence Department for supply of barrels which fact has been denied by the Defence Ministry may I know whether the Government is now going to revoke their registration certificate for manufacturing oil barrels under law as they got themselves registered by misrepresentation of facts.

This particular firm, Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co., Ltd., misrepresented to the Government regarding resistration. I would like to know the position of the Government whether they will await the Estimates Committee or will take action on the misrepresentation of facts.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already said, we have referred the matter back to the Estimates Committee and action will be taken on the basis of the decision taken by the Estimates Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of clarification. The Estimates Committee's recommendations are ready, They have already issued a caution to the Government that in placing orders with the particular firm they should be extra cautious, because it has been found by the Estimates Committee and also other Committees that this particular firm has wronged the Government and that it has cheated the Government. I would like to know whether extra caution has been taken, especially when this particular Ministry, the Defence Department, has denied that they have issued it. Why should the Government await the Estimates Committee's report?. Why not action be taken immediately ? I want a clear-cut reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he has referred it back to the Estimates Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him reply.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The position, as I have explained, is that certain recommendations were made by the Estimates Committee and we have examined those recommendations, and we are sending the reply back to the Estimates Committee and whatever final decision is taken by the Estimates, Committee on that, action will be taken by us.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कम्पनी ने—जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा है, उस का नाम हिन्द गैल्वेनाइज़िंग है—यह कह कर कि उसे डिफ़ेंस डिपार्टमेंट से आर्डर मिला है, अपनी कैपेसिटी बढ़ाई और इस प्रकार धोखा दे कर सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त कर ली, जब डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने इस बात को डिनाई कर दिया है कि उस ने कोई आर्डर दिया है, तो क्या सरकार उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ सरकार को धोखा देने और उस को चीट करने के आधार पर कोई एक्शन लेने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा है कि हम इस मामले को एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को भेज रहे हैं। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम ज़रूर एक्शन लेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन को यह पता होगा कि हम लोगों के द्वारा अध्यक्ष की मार्फत इन कम्पनियों के बारे में बार बार शिकायत करने पर यह मामला एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को सौंपा गया था, जिस के बारे में उस ने अपना निर्णय दिया है। अगर मंत्री महोदय ने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा हैं, तो उन को पता होगा कि बिहार के वर्तमान गवर्नर, श्री कानूनगो, उस वक्त मंत्री थे और कमेटी इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि उन्होंने सारे नियमों को तोड़कर, उन का उल्लंघन कर के, हिन्द गैल्वेनाइज़िंग और भारत बैरल्ज़ कम्पनियों को यह सारी इजाजत वगैरह दी। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि वह न केवल इस बारे में जाँच करेंगे, बल्कि सबसे पहले श्री कानूनगो को वापिस बुलायेंगे, क्योंकि अगर वह इस तरह का काम करते हैं, तो उन को गवर्नर के पद पर बने रहने का अधिकार नहीं है ? श्री कानूनगो जब मंत्री थे, उस समय उन्होंने जो काम किया था, मैं उसकी आलोचना कर रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अपना जवाब दें।

MR. SPEAKER : He has categorically said that he is sending it back.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कानूनगो साहब ने हर एक कानून को तोड़ा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसा कि श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा है, श्री कानूनगो ने कानून को 'गो' कर दिया था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये मामले कई साल से उठाये जा रहे हैं। आप उन से ठोस जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : I think you should not have mentioned the name of the Governor. (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में वह बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. Now that Mr. Kanngo is a Governor, no reference need be made here to Governors. Even though you were a Member here when he was a Minister, you need not have referred to his name; you could have mentioned that it was the "then Minister" and so on. You could have easily said so.

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : आपने ठीक ही कहा है कि गवर्नर साहब का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए था। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं लेना चाहिए था ? यह बात उस समय की है, जब कि वह मंत्री थे। अगर मंत्रियों को गवर्नर नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तो उन का नाम विवाद में नहीं घसीटा जायेगा।

श्री रवि राय : मंत्रियों को गवर्नर बनाने की परिपाटी को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये। तभी उन का नाम इस प्रकार के विवादों में नहीं घसीटा जायेगा।

श्री पीलु मोदी : अब श्री जगजीवन राम को भी गवर्नर बना दिया जाये ।

श्री फ़ख़्रीन अली अहमद : इस मामले में रेसपांसीबिलिटी फ़िक्स करने का भी सवाल है । हम इस मामले को एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के पास भेज रहे हैं । उसके फ़ैसले के मुताबिक हम जो भी एक्शन ले सकेंगे, वह जरूर लेगें ।

MR. SPEAKER ; Next question. Mr. Limaye.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I had pursued the question for a whole year and on that, the Estimates Committee have submitted a report. I am on defence. I am on a different point.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next member. It is a point of order or a supplementary ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to put a supplementary. There is a serious complaint of cheating. I want to know what steps they have taken against this company...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The minister has said that on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, they are sending their reply to the Estimates Committee and they will take any action that is necessary. What else do you want ? Please do not enter into arguments. I have already called the next question.

Sale of shares of National Rayon to Kohinoor Mills by Kapadias

337. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received a communication from a Member of Parliament about the sale by the Kapadias of National Rayon shares to Kohinoor Mills, a concern belonging to the erstwhile Killick Nixon Group, now controlled by the Kapadias;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kohinoor Mills are already incurring losses and the purchase of the National Rayon shares will burden this Company with further losses;

(c) whether Government have since carried out an inquiry into the whole affair; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) The company suffered loss of Rs. 55,92,766 in 1968 and prior to this the company was making profits. Shares of National Rayon Corporation Limited are listed on the Stock Exchange and whether the investment by the company will burden it with further losses depends on the movement of share prices of National Rayon Corporation Ltd.

(c) Necessary enquires were made from the company.

(d) Enquires made have revealed that 1725 shares of National Rayon Corporation Limited were purchased through M/s. Champaklal Jamnadas, Brokers, in July-August, 1969 in three lots at the rate of Rs. 480.50, Rs. 446/- and Rs. 445.50 per share and the total amount paid for the said shares was Rs. 7,90,662.50.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिस मामले पर अभी चर्चा चल रही थी, उसी तरह यह मामला भी साल डेढ़ साल से चल रहा है । मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि कोहेनूर मिल्स पहले मुनाफ़ा कमाती थी, लेकिन अब यह कम्पनी किलिक निक्सन की अन्य सब कम्पनियों की तरह कपाड़िया के हाथ में चली गई है । ये लोग नैशनल रेयन के शेयरों को खरीद कर उन का बोझ कोहेनूर मिल्स पर डाल रहे हैं । उन्होंने सारी बातों को कुबूल किया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह कपाड़िया ग्रुप के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? जिस से कोहेनूर मिल की रक्षा होगी क्यों कि इस वक्त सूति कपड़े के धन्धे में

बड़ा संकट आया है। तो यह मिल भी चौपट हो जायगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I would submit that the shares were purchase in 1969, but the loss I had mentioned relates to 1969. One cannot relate the loss that has been suffered in 1968 to the purchase of the shares in 1969.

श्री मधुलिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न ही न हीं समझे। क्लिक निक्सन ग्रुप को जब कपाड़ियों ने लिया तो इनका मैनिपुलेशन शुरू हो गया। पहले कोहनूर कम्पनी मुनाफा कमा रही थी। इनके हाथ में चले जाने के बाद 55 लाख का घाटा हो गया और भी घाटा होता जायगा। पहले यह क्लिक निक्सन की यह कोहनूर मिल अच्छी तरह चल रही थी। कपाड़िया के हाथ में आने के बाद इसके अन्दर नुकसान होने लगा। तो यह शेयर का जो सारा ट्रांजैक्शन है उससे और घाटा होगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं। कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय के हाथ में बहुत सारे अधिकार हैं। लेकिन इन सारे अधिकारों का यह लोग दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जैसे टाइम्स आफ इंडिया वेनेट कोलेन के मामले में हमने सचेत किया। इसलिए आप उन को निर्देश दीजिए कि वह सदन को यह बताएं कि कोहनूर मिल की रक्षा करने के लिए वह क्या ठोस कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)·····डेढ़ साल से मामला चल रहा है। यह कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर रहे है अपनी पार्टी के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As I said, the shares were purchased in 1969, but the loss I had mentioned relates to the accounts of 1968. For the accounting year 1968, the loss is shown as Rs. 55 lakhs and odd. The shares which Mr. Limaye mentions were purchased in 1969. One cannot relate the purchase of the shares 1969 to the loss suffered in 1968. There is no connection. As far as the rest of the matters which he had raised are concerned, certainly necessary action will be taken after gathering the necessary material.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है। अब तो मैं यह साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को जो मैंने पत्र लिखा था वह पत्र भी इन की फाइल से गायब हो गया। यह एक डेढ़ साल पहले की बात है और इन्हीं कापड़िया के बारे में था···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने ही बताया था कि गायब हो गया या आप को किसी और जगह से मालूम हुआ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके हाथ बहुत लम्बे जाते है। मिनिस्टरों की फाइलों से पत्र गायब होते हैं इन्होंने एक आदमी मेरे पास भेजा कि उस की नकल दे दीजिए आप, वह गायब हो गया है। मैं यह कहना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन जब मैं इनके काम देख रहा हूं कि कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय इतनी सारी शक्ति अपने हाथ में इकट्ठा किए हैं लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल शुद्धिकरण के लिए करने के बजाय पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए कर रहे हैं। यह मेरा आरोप है, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is very simple. We should not go into the period of 1968 and 1966. The straight forward question is, after the change of management the company has suffered a loss. What are your proposals to improve the working of this company ? I think this is what he wants to know.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Company Law Administration is looking into this matter.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I know something about it...

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी से गर्मी आती है अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कौन हैं बीच में जवाब देने वाले ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I am concerned with the textile industry and I have every right to ask a asupplementary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can ask a supplementary, but you have no business to answer any question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लिमये ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि उन्होंने जो इस संबंध में पत्र लिखा था वह सरकार की फाइल से गायब हो गया और फिर मंत्री महोदय ने आदमी भेजा कि उस की नकल दे दें तो या तो मंत्री महोदय इस को डिनाई करें .....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह डिनाई कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वायपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन का आपसी मामला है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वायपेयी : नहीं आपसी मामला नहीं है । अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का पत्र सरकारी फाइल से गायब होता है तो यह आपसी मामला नहीं है । यह एक पब्लिक ईश्यू है । या तो इस को वह डिनाई करें या बताएं ।

The letter written by Shri Madhu Limaye was found missing from the file. Let him say, 'Yes' or 'No'.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You may send for that file.

MR. SPEAKER : From the file of an hon. Member of Parliament the letter was missing. Why are you putting a question to the Minister ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is missing from his file and not from Shri Madhu Limaye's file. He must say whether what the hon. Member has said is correct or not. It is a serious allegation.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए । यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है । मधु लिमये जी की चिट्ठी रघुनाथ रेड्डी जी की फाइल से गायब हो गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह कह रहे हैं, वह कांट्रैडिक्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब है यह ठीक है ।

Electoral Rolls

\+

*338. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has decided to revise the electoral rolls by the 15th January next year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the Constitution, the elections to the Lok Sabha must be held within six months from the date of completion of new electoral rolls; and

(d) the steps taken by the Election Commission to complete the Elections to the Lok Sabha within time if such an emergency arises ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YAMUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under article 324 of the Constitution, the Election Commission is vested with the superintendence, direction and control of, *inter alia* the preparation of electoral rolls. It is, therefore, the constitutional

obligation of the Election Commission to keep the electoral rolls ready at any point of time. Section 21(2) (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides for the revision of electoral rolls in any year, if so directed by the Election Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers of all the States and Union territories was held on the 5th 1969, and a decision was taken to revise the electoral rolls throughout the country within a period of two months and a programme was chalked out and finalised. The work of revision is now going on in full swing in all the States and Union territories.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Why in full swing ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि चुनाव की जो लिस्ट है उसको रिवीजन करने का कांस्टीट्यूशनल आवलीगेशन है, यह बात तो सही है। लेकिन जिस जल्दी से, अरड्यू हेस्ट से चुनाव आयोग चुनाव लिस्ट रिवाइज कर रहा है और जिस तरह के बयान यहां पर अखबारों में उन्होंने दिए हैं उससे यह मालूम होता है कि यह रूटिन का रिवीजन नहीं है, यह दाल में कुछ काला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने या चुनाव आयोग ने यह जो बाइ-एलेक्शन थे यह क्यों पोस्टपोन कर दिए जबकि कई बाइ-एलेक्शन के एलेक्टोरल रोल रिवाइज भी हो गए थे और कई जगह पर उनके चुनाव की तिथि भी तय हो गई थी और उसमे किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की सलाह भी नहीं ली गई ? तो यह क्यों रिवाइज किए और बाइ-एलेक्शन पोस्टपोन किए ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : This question is addressed to me as to why I have postponed elections. Hon. Members and the House should know that the Chief Election Commissioner has got a statutory right and obligation under section 21 (2) (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to direct revision of electoral rolls whenever he deems fit. The revision is taking place according to the statutory right rested in the Chief Election Commissioner under that statute. There is neither haste nor undue haste.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How do you know ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The question is why certain bye-elections have been postponed. When the electoral rolls are being revised, it would be improper to conduct bye- elections in those constituencies with respect to which the revision is taking place. As soon as the revision is complete, these bye-elections will take place. (*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा था कि इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज जहां रिवाइज हो गये हैं वहां पर बाइ-इलैक्शन क्यों पास्ट पोन किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a clear answer.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये। मैंने पूछा था कि जहां इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज रिवाइज हो गये हैं, वहां इलैक्शन क्यों पोस्टपोन किये गये ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is trying to get a reply to his question, Sir.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The revision of electoral rolls, as hon. Members know, has to be made with respect to what is called the 'qualifying date'. Because the revision is taking place for the year 1970, we are now towards the end of the year, it has to be done with respect to the qualifying date, namely, January 1970. Now, since a revision of the electoral rolls is being done, no bye-election in any constituency where the revision of the electoral rolls is complete has been postponed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Absolute nonsense.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कोई सवाल आये और उसका मिनिस्टर जवाब दें, तो बजाय इस

के कि वही मेम्बर फिर उठ कर खड़े हो जांय, उन को चाहिये कि मुझे एडेस करें। इस तरह से मेरी बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है, मैं दूसरे मेम्बर को बुला लेता हूं, लेकिन वही मेम्बर फिर खड़े हो कर बोलने लगते हैं। प्रोपर बात यह थी कि श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता मुझसे कहते कि मेरा यह सवाल था जिसका जवाब नहीं आया। इसमें मुझको काफी दिक्कत हो जाती है।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : कई प्रदेशों में चुनावों की तारीखें लग चुकी थीं, फिर क्या कारण था कि उन तारीखों को कैंसिल कर दिया गया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की हिदायत दी गई है कि प्रदेशों में जो बाइ-इलैक्शन्ज होने वाले हैं, उन को स्थगित कर दिया जाय ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It may be a routine or ordinary business for the Election Commissioner to revise the electoral rolls. But in the extraordinary situation that has arisen now in the political scene in India, the statement from the Chief Election Commissioner has given rise to various apprehensions....

MR. SPEAKER : That is the difficulty. This is the whole trouble on account of the press conference. Otherwise everything went on normally.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can we summon the Chief Election Commissioner here, Sir ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Chief Election Commissioner is reported to have said that within a fortnight he can conduct the elections. In that connection I would like to know the reaction of the Goverment whether a mid-term poll is imminent within a fortnight and what preparation the Government have made on their part.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : So far as I can see, there is no proposal to conduct any election where there is no vacancy.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why don't you give up and leave ? There is plenty of vacancies.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In the past also. I think, revision of electoral rolls was done from time to time not for any bye-election or mid-term election but it is a routine work and the revision is made from time to time. Third year also it is going on. (*Interruptions*) Please hear me. Why are you shouting ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of information, Sir. Is he a Minister ? (*Interruptions*)

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं, आप मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। ख्वामख्वाह चापलूसी कर रहे हैं, इससे सदन का समय जा रहा है...

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : आप हमसे ज्यादा चापलूसी करते हैं।...

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : हम रोटी के लिए नहीं करते हैं, देश के लिए करते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PILOO MODY : First we must know whether he is a Minister or not.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY ; After a few members have left the Congress party...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sitting in the front benches he looks like a Minister. He talks like a Minister. I want to know whether he is a Minister.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : After a few members have left the Congress Party, there is a tendency in the minds of some members to think that there will be a mid-term election.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such revisions have taken place in the past from 1952 to 1968 and if so whether any question was asked about its propriety or not.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There has been no question regarding the propriety. The Chief Election Commission has not proceeded to revise the electoral rolls after taking the consent or orders of the Government of India. For the information of the hon. Members I will read out the provisions of Section 21 (2) (b) of the Representation of the People Act.

AN HON. MEMBER : Everybody knows it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If everybody knows it, I do not read it. But if everybady knows it, this Question would not have been put.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I want to know whether in the past revisions were made or not.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Revisions have been taking place from time to time.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The hon. Minister gave a reply in answer to part (c) of the Question and said 'No, Sir.' May I know, Sir, whether the Government which is in a minority will categorically say whether it is still having an intention to dissolve Parliament and hold a general election because the party to whi h the Government belongs has lost its majority in Parliament ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no intention to do that.

SHRI RABI RAY : But it is a minority Government nevertheless.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब जब पूरे देश के मामले में चुनाव का प्रश्न उठा, मंत्री महोदय ने इन्कार किया। लेकिन पिछले दिनों इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने जो बयान दिया कि वे किसी भी समय चुनाव कराने की स्थिति में हैं, उसी को लेकर यह प्रश्न बार बार खड़ा होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल, जिसका अपने दल के हिसाब से सदन में बहुमत नहीं रह गया है, ने जान बूझ कर और खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री ने इस चीज को इस्तेमाल किया है चुनाव आयोग के जरिये, ताकि उनका बहुमत बढ़ जाय, लोग उनके साथ टिके रहें और टूट कर न जांय। मैं इसके बारे में साफ साफ स्थिति जानना चाहता हूं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no manipulation whatsoever.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He will deny it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही है कि विरोधी दल मध्यावधि चुनाव के विरुद्ध है—इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I put a Question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Nobody questions the right of the Election Commission to go in for revision of electoral rolls. But, Sir, I want to know whether this is a normal practice that for the revision of the electoral rolls, a conference of chief electoral officers is convened by the Chief Election Commissioner and whether it has been done so in any previous year ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Without discussing the matter with the Chief Electroral officers of the State, no general revision of the electoral rolls can be effected. Now there is provision in the Act to do this and it has been done according to that provision. I do not have further information about this matter because this has not been done under Government directions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The question has not been answered—whether any such conference was held before at any time for revision of electoral rolls.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As far as I remember, such conferences have been held very frequently. (*Interruption*).

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I had answered Shri Surendranath Dwivedy's question earlier, but probably it was not heard amidst the noise in the House. These conferences of chief electoral officers of the Stetes in the presence of the Chief Election Commissioner have taken place many times before.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: We have been told that the bye-elections are not being held because enumeration is taking place.

Previously, the Kerala Government had decided on a bye-election before December 15, But the Central Government have postponed it to January 15. May I know the special reasons for postponing the Nilambur election which was going to take place on the 7th of this month ?

MR. SPEAKER ; The main question is a general question and does not relate to Kerala.

SHRI E K. NAYANAR : This relates to bye-election.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. Morever, the hon. Member's question is not very relevant to the question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take-Over by Government of S. S Light Railway Company Ltd.

*339. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister or RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the Shahadra (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway Company Limited in view of the fact that the line has been sustaining loss for the past several years ;

(b) if so, when Government propose to take over the Railway line ;

(c) whether Government have received representation from the present management for postponing the decision to take over this line ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFERE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No. Sir. The contract with this Railway Company contains no provision for its take-over by the Government except by purchase. The question of purchasing the line is considered by Government whenever the periodical option for purchase falls due under the contract.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*340. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Complex at Ranchi is likely to run out of orders by the end of 1970-71 unless fresh steel plants are planned ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision regarding setting up of new steel plants in the steel plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFANCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the firm orders in hand, the Heavy Machine Building Plant will run short of orders starting from the middle of 1971-72, unless fresh orders from heavy industries including steel plants are placed immediately. However, if the likely orders on account of schemes included in the Forth Plan are taken into account, the plant will have adequate load during 1971-72 and a substantial one during 1972-73. The question of effective utilisation of the capacity of this plant in future including setting up of new steel plants and expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant is under consideration.

Non-Availability of raw materials for Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

*341. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has been facing difficulties because of the nonavailability of

raw materials such as ferro-nickel and low carbon ferro-manganese ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWAEN SINGH) : (a) There have been some problems in the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur in getting some of their raw-materials such as low carbon ferro-chrome ferro vanadium etc.

(b) Necessary free foreign exchange has been released for *ad-hoc* imports to tide over immediate difficulties. The Indigenous production of low carbon ferro chrome of acceptable quality has also since started. Efforts are also being made to have the delivery dates of imported supplies advanced.

Railway Line from Gauhati to Burnihat in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District (Upper Assam)

*342. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a public demand for a Railway line from Gauhati to Burnihat in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District in Upper Assam.

(b) whether Government have received any request in this regard from official or unofficial sources ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WALFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (c). The Assam Government have represented for the construction of a line from Gauhati to Burnihat. The question of constructing this line can be considered only after detailed surveys for it are taken up and completed. The State Government have been advised that the surveys can be taken up if they are agreeable to bear their cost.

Inspection of Accounts of Goenka Group of Concerns

*343. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Department had carried out a detailed inspection of the accounts of a number of Companies owned and controlled by Shri Ramanath Goenka following allegations that he and his Companies had diverted funds received from financial institutions and banks for extraneous purposes ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) whether Government intend to institute a judicial probe into the affairs of the Goenka House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Inspecting Officers of the Company Law Board at Calcutta have inspected the books of accounts of the National Co. Ltd., which is controlled by Shri R. N. Goenka, and of the following five other companies which have dealing with it.

1. M/s. Kojani Jute Baling Co. P. Ltd.
2. M/s. Hari Jute Suppliers Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. H. R. Traders & Investors P. Ltd.
4. M/s. Banthia Jute Suppliers P. Ltd.
5. M/s. Ratanlal Dalmia Pvt. Ltd.

(b) and (c). The Inspecting Officers have submitted reports on these companies. The nature of action that could appropriately be taken on these inspection reports is under consideration.

Rise in Price of Commodities and Fall in Production

*344. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether there has been a substantial rise in the prices of several commodities and fall in production of several industrial commodities owing to bottle-necks in the months of July and August, 1969 ; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the subject in the Economic Times of September 5, 1969 page 6 and, if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The report in the Economic Times dated September 5, 1969, is based largely on a press release issued by the Government of India earlier. While there has been a nominal increase in the index numbers of wholesale prices of food articles, fuel, power and industrial raw materials manufactured items like chemicals, non-electrical machinery, intermediate products and finished products by and large showed slight fall in prices or in a few cases very insignificant increases during July and August, 1969. While the Press report gives prominence to the fall in production in certain industries there has, in fact, been significant increases in production in a much larger number of industries during the month of July and August 1969 over the average monthly production durtng the first half of 1969. The situation is constantly under review at the highest level in Government as has been revealed in the report that appeared in the Economic Time itself.

मोतीहारी स्टेशनों का विकास तथा यात्रियों के लिए सुविधायें बढ़ाना

*345. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने कुछ मास पूर्व मोतीहारी स्टेशन का निरीक्षण किया था तथा उस स्थान के विकास और यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन आश्वासनों पर किस सीमा तक कार्यवाही की गई है; ओर

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशन महाप्रबन्धक ने मई, 1969 में मोतीहारी स्टेशन का निरीक्षण किया था और उन्होंने निम्नलिखित कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने की इच्छा प्रकट की थी—

1. तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के सामने फाटक की व्यवस्था ।
2. पश्चिमी सिरे पर समपार फाटक की व्यवस्था ।
3. परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार ।
4. परिचलन क्षेत्र में रोशनी की व्यवस्था ।
5. ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार और मेजों पर सन-माइका लगाने की व्यवस्था ।

(ग) पश्चिमी सिरे पर समपार फाटक खोलने के सिवाय सभी काम पूरे हो चुके हैं ।

(घ) रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने प्रस्तावित स्थान पर समपार फाटक की व्यवस्था का अनुमोदन नहीं किया है ।

Purchase of Shares of Jessop and Co, Ltd.

*346. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :
SHRI LAKKAPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the market value of the shares of the M's. Jessop and Co. Ltd , when Government purchased shares of that Company from M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd., in August 1965 ;

(b) the terms of agreement entered into by Government with M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd. and their associates ;

(c) the terms of reference of the arbitration ;

(d) the time limit fixed for the Arbitrator to give his award ; and

(e) whether any other set of shareholders were contacted by Government for purchasing shares ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Market value of the shares of M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., on the date of signing of the Sale Agreement *i.e.* 18-8-65 was Rs. 25.62.

(b) and (c). Two Agreements were signed between the Presieent of India and M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd. and their associates by which the latter agreed to the sale of a block of 11,23,300 equity shares of Jessop & Co Ltd. to Government and the question of final fixation of price of the shares was referred to the mutually-agreed arbitrator Shri S. K. Das, retired judge of the Supreme Court, on 18-8-65 and 19-8-65 respectively. Copies of both the Agreements were place in the Parliament Library on 30-10-65. The Arbitrator was requested on 19-8-65 to undertake the arbitration in terms of the supplement alagreement dated 19-8-1965.

(d) In accordance with the Agreement signed between the President of India and M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd. and their associates on 19-8-65, the Arbitrator was required to make and sign his Award within nine months from the date of entering upon the reference. The Arbitrator entered into the refernce on 27th August, 1955. The Agreement also provided that the Arbitrator may, from time to time, extend the time beyond the period of nine months with the consent in writing of both the parties or their representatives and such consent having been given from time to time, the period was extended till the 30th April, 1969. The Arbitrator signed his Award on 21-4-1969. A copy was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 5-8-1969.

(e) No, Sir.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Statement on Prohibition

*347. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Cheif Minister recently stated that the Central Government should enforce prphibition throughout the country as a Central subject and not leave it to the States as at present ; and

(b) whether the Government of India have examined the implications of this recommendation of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and their recaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The Government have not received any official communication on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Industrial Licences

*348. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPAMY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued by Government from 1st January, 1969 to 31st October, 1969 for establishment of industries for manufacturing tractors, scooters, small car and polyster fibre;

(b) the date of their applicatlons and date on which new licences were issued against them;

(c) whether it is a fact that two applicatlons, one from a State Government and the other from a private concern, were received but the licence was issued to the private concern who had approached Government at a later stage; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving preference to a private party and for rejecting the applicatlon that was received from the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No licence was issued for the establishment of any of these industries during the period from 1st January to 31st October 1969, except that one letter of intent was issued for a polyster fibre plant for which the applicatlon was received on the 4th January, 1968. Tractor industry is delicensed and the question of grant of a licence in respect of this industry does not arise.

(c) and (d). A large number of applications for polyster plants received upto the 28th June, 1969, were considered together on merits in the light of the various relevant considerations. The mere fact that a particular application was submitted earlier than others was not therefore material. There was scope for licensing only one more unit and it was considered on the basis of market analysis and demand figures for different regions, that the unit should be set up in the Northern region. Uttar Pradesh was found to be the most preferable area for the reason that the State was industrially relatively backward and also because the analysis of the consumption of polyster fibre brought out the fact that such consumption was much higher in U.P. than in Punjab. Besides, the installed capacity of cotton and worsted woollen yarn spindleage and current production in U. P. were very much higher than the respective figures for the Punjab. It was in these circumstances that a latter of intent was issued to a Private Party who had proposed to set up the unit in U. P. in preference to the applications from others, including that from a State Government undertaking in another State.

Import of Locomotives for Metre Gauge aud Closure of Locomotive Factory (Telco) in Jamshedpur

*349. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that metre gauge Railway trains are in great number in our country and, if so, the annual requirement of locomotives for them;

(b) whether there is any locomotive manufacturing factory in our country and, if so, the number and names thereof and the total number of locomotives manufactured in those factories per year;

(c) whether locomotives for metre gauge Railway trains are also imported from abroad;

(d) if so, the annual number thereof and the reasons for importing them;

(e) whether it is also a fact that proposals are under way to close the locomotives manufacturing factory (TELCO) in Jamshedpur; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes. The total holding of Metre Gauge locomotives as on 31.3.1969 was 3832.

(b) Locomotives are being manufactured in India in three places. The total number manufactured at each of these places during 1968-69 is given below :—

(*i*) *Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.*

68 B.G. steam locos, 48 B.G. electric locos and 17 B. G. diesel shunters.

(*ii*) *Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.*

60 B. G. and 10 M. G. diesel locomotives.

(*iii*) *M/s. Tata Engineering and L ocomotive Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.*

53 M.G. steam locomotives.

(c) and (d). 30 M.G. diesel locomotives were imported from Canada during 1968-69 as adequate indigenous manufacturing capacity did not exist at that time.

(e) and (f). M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. have been engaged not only in the manufacture of metre gauge steam locomotives, but also on other equipment. They have indicated that they would not be in a position to undertake the manufacture of any more locomotives after the current order finishes in March 1970.

आदिम जातीय लोगों में अशान्ति

*350. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नक्सलवादी तत्व आदिम जातीय लोगों की गरीबी और उनके पिछड़ेपन का लाभ उठाकर उन्हें हिंसात्मक कार्य करने के लिए भड़का रहे हैं और इस प्रकार इससे राजनीतिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि तथा अन्य मामलों में उनकी शिकायतें दूर करके देश को इस खतरे से बचाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उग्रवादी आंध्र प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य कुछ भागों में आदिम जातीय लोगों को हिंसात्मक कार्य करने के लिए भड़का रहे हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को आदिम जातीय लोगों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक शिकायतों के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में बलपूर्वक कहा है । सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उठाये गये कदमों के बारे में उन राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है ।

Import of Steel

*351. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMABHALI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to import steel to meet the current shortage of steel in the country; and

(b) If so, the quantity and value of steel to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF DEEENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) For the present, it has been decided to import 60,000 tonnes of mild steel mainly flat products, valued at about Rs. 6 crores to ensure that the export activity in Engineering goods is not hampered.

Fall in Demand for Wagons by Users

*352. SHRI S C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the steep

fall in the demand for wagons is due to the factor of theft and damage of goods during Rail transit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the growing insufficiency in the Railways for handling goods properly, carefully and promptly, the users have been increasingly shifting their demand from the Railways to the road traffic which is free from corruption, which is prevalent in the Railways, and at the same time delivers goods at the doors; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reassure faith in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) It is not a fact that there has been a steep fall in the demand for wagons. On the other hand, the demand for wagons has increased.

(b) No, Sir. The main reason for diversion of goods traffic from railways to roads is the inherent advantage of door to door service which road transport possesses, as also the speedier transit it can provide for non-bulk consignments. With the planned development of roads in the country in the past few years, the increasing production of road vehicles and liberal issue of permits, this diversion has become more pronounced.

(c) The Railways continuously strive to improve the quality of service. Some aspects that receive constant attention are timely supply of wagons, and reduction in transit time. Various measures are being taken to prevent loss and damage to the consignments both in transit and during loading and unloading. Collection and delivery services are organised to provide integrated rail-*cum*-road transport. Container services are introduced between important stations to provide door to door service and eliminate costly packing and at the same time save damage and pilferage in transit. A Marketing and Sales Organisation has been set up on each Railway so that all aspects of railway working having a bearing on consumer satisfaction can be kept under watch at a fairly high level.

Nationalisation of Key Industries

*353. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to nationalise certain key sectors of our industry ; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It is intended that the role of the public sector should be substantially expanded and developed in the coming years, so that it can achieve commanding heights in various key sectors.

Plan to increase Speed of Existing Trains

*354. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are planning to increase the speed of the existing trains ;

(b) if so, how soon ;

(c) whether his Ministry has any scheme to provide the Third Class Compartments with cheap coir latex cushions ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether his Ministry has any plan to have sleeping berths in the Third Class Air-Conditioned trains and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LAWS AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON). (a) No ; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is not considered desirable on account of initial cost and heavy maintenance as damage through pilferage and vandalism will be so wide spread that Railways will not be in a position to maintain cushion, if provided.

(e) No, Sir.

रात को चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों में महिलाओं के डिब्बों में महिला पुलिस कांस्टेबुलों तथा महिला कन्डक्टरों का तैनात किया जाना

*355. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रात को चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों के महिलाओं के डिब्बों में महिला पुसिल कांस्टेबुलों और महिला कन्डक्टरों को तैनात करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

इस्पात तथा लौह-धातु-पिन्डों का निर्यात

*356. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों से इस्पात और लोह-धातु-पिण्डों का निर्यात तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और विदेशों में उनकी बहुत मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में निर्यात को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार की गई योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व का 25 प्रतिशत लोहा भारत में है और उसमें लोहे के अंश की प्रतिशतता भी अधिक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा लोह अयस्क का निर्यात करने के स्थान पर इस्पात का निर्यात करने की एक दीर्घ-कालीन योजना न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क). जी, हाँ । यह तथ्य हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत से लोहे और इस्पात के निर्यात में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई हैं और विदेशी बाजारों में उनकी काफी मांग है ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग की प्रगति-योजनाओं में निर्यात की संभावनाओं का ध्यान रखा गया है ।

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के वर्ष 1966 के एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार दुनिया के लौह अयस्क के कुल सुरक्षित भंडार का लगभग 6 प्रतिशत भारत में है । भारत के अयस्क में लोहे की मात्रा अधिक है और यह दुनिया के उत्तमोत्तम अयस्कों में है ।

(घ) इस्पात योजनाओं में निर्यात की संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है, किन्तु आर्थिक एवं तकनीकी दोनों ही श्रोतों की कमियां इस्पात उद्योग की प्रगति में बाधक बनती है, जिसमें कि न केवल अत्यधिक आर्थिक लागत की आवश्यकता पड़ती है बल्कि बहुत से कुशल तकनीशियनों की भी आवश्यकता होनी है ।

Freight Pooling for Cement Industry

*357. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOLPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that Government have decided to terminate freight pooling for the cement industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this decision is going to affect the expansion programmes of the cement producers in the South ; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the steps planned by Government to lessen the damage done to the producers in the South ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement made by me in the House on 14-4-1969.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Committee to Enquire into Status of Indian Women

*358. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2183 on the 5th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Committee to enquire into the status of Indian women, has since been set up by Government ; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के प्रबन्धकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच विवाद

*359. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता कि शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के प्रबन्धकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच काफी समय के विवाद चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विवाद किन मुख्य बातों पर है ; और

(ग) इस विवाद को हल करने तथा कर्मचारियों की न्यायोचित मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवेमैंज यूनियन ने अपने 14-11-69 के पत्र में सुलह कराने के लिए केवल नीचे लिखे तीन मुद्दों का उल्लेख किया है ;

(i) छः कर्मकारों की बहाली ।

(ii) उन 2 कर्मकारों को वेतन-वृद्धियां पुनः दी जायें, जिनकी वेतन वृद्धियां रोक दी गयी हैं ; और

(iii) तालाबन्दी के कारण जो कर्मचारी 20 सितम्बर, 1968 से 2 नवम्बर, 1968 तक काम पर नहीं गये, उन्हें मजूरी दी जाये ।

तदनुसार इन मुद्दों पर सुलह कराने की कार्रवाई की गयी लेकिन कोई सुलह न हो सकी । सुलह अधिकारी द्वारा पेश की गयी रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के बाद पहले दो मुद्दो को अधिनिर्णय के लिए एक न्यायाधिकरण को

सौंप देने का विनिश्चय किया गया। तीसरे मुद्दे को अधिनिर्णय के योग्य नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल की थी।

Uniform Policy on Salaries in Private Sector

*360. DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to lay down a uniform policy on salaries paid in the private sector, as stated by him in his speech at the Consultative Committee meeting held in New Delhi on the 16th September, 1969 and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether the managerial personnel, being given "fancy salaries", are likely to get a slashing down in their salaries or the lower salaried personnel will get higher salaries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government has since laid down revised guidelines relating to the appointment of Managing/Whole-time Directors and Managers in public limited companies and private subsidiaries of public limited companies in the private sector and the imposition of administrative ceilings on their remuneration. A statement giving the revised guidelines is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Appointment of Managing Directors, Whole-time Directors, Part-time Paid Directors and Managers in Public Limited Companies and Ceiling on their Remuneration

The Central Government has reviewed its policy relating to the imposition of administrative ceilings (within the statutory limits laid down by the Act) on remuneration of managing/whole-time or part-time paid directors/managers in public limited companies in keeping with the overall socio-economic objectives of State Policy. The following revised guidlines have, accordingly, been framed for dealing with applications received by the Company Law Board under Sections 269, 310, 311. 309(3) and 198, 387 and 388 and allied Sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) The maximum remuneration, within the statutory limits laid down by the Act, payable to managing/whole-time or part-time paid director/manager in a public limited company has been fixed as under :

(a) There will be a ceiling of Rs. 90,000 per annum *i. e.* Rs. 7500 per month on salary including dearness allowance and all other fixed allowances.

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1% of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be subject to a maximum ceiling of 50% of the approved salary *i.e.* an absolute ceiling of Rs. 45,000 per annum.

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum administrative limit of Rs. 1.35 lacs per annum.

(d) At present there is no overall ceiling for the value of perquisites apart from limits on certain individual items like housing or medical benefits. In future, perquisites to be allowed in addition to salary and/or commission will be restricted to an overall limit of one-third of the salary/emoluments or Rs. 30,000 per annum (Rs. 2500 per month) whichever is less Rs. 3,000 per annum only will thus be ad-

missible to these having salary/emoluments of Rs. 90,000 per annnm or above. Within this overall limit a company will be free to choose whatever perquisites it wants to allow. But this ceiling of one-third of salary will not include the employer's contribution to provident/superannuation fund to the extent these are not taxable under the Income-tax Act (the present position being that provident fund contribution not exceeding 10% of the salary and superannuation fund contribution so long as it, together with the provident fund contribution, does not exceed 25% of the salary are not taxable). Similarly, the reimbursement of medical expenses actually incurred subject to the present ceiling of Rs.5,000 per annum or one month's salary, whichever is less, and in the case of expatriate directors, passage benefits at reasonable intervals say, once a year, will be excluded from the aforesaid ceiling on perquisites. Leave salary for leave admissible within 1/11 of duty periods will also not be counted for this purpose.

(ii) The above ceilings will be followed as a rule subject to exceptions in some deserving cases depending on the merits thereof, for example, where higher remunerations have already been drawn in public limited companies or in the case of expatriate directors in Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies or in Indian companies having foreign collaboration arrangements provided the appointment is justified and the expatriate Director concerned has previously been drawing higher emoluments.

(iii) In the interest of better corporate management, the Company Law Board will not ordinarily approve a person's appointment as Managing Director in two companies, which are both of a large size and where it is felt that the same person may not adequately discharge the responsibilities of the second charge. However, in cases where the two companies are small ones or are engaged in more or less similar or allied business and/or are situated in the same area, the Board may, in the interests of efficient and more economical management of the two companies, approve a common managing director but in that event, the remuneration approved for the appointment in the second company will be regulated suitably.

As is the case at present, the appiontment of a person who is already whole-time Director in one company, will not be approved as a paid Director in another company.

(iv) The number of the managing/whole-time and part-time paid directors in any company will also have to be justified when new appointments as managing or whole-time directors or grant of remuneration to paid part-time Directors in the same company are sought. It will not be adequate justification for such proposals that is the total managerial remuneration to be paid to all the directors in any case will be within the statutory ceilings. Such proposals should be justified fully having regard to the size and functions of the company, and the responsibilities and duties to be assigned to the managing/whole-time or part-time paid directors and the proposals will be approved only if they are shown to be in the interests of the company and its shareholders.

Establishment of a Factory in Collaboration with Kodaks for production of raw colour Film

2201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. R DAMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for establishing a factory in India for production of raw colour film in collaboration with the Kodaks ;

(b) the amount that would be needed in foreign exchange to set up such a factory and the terms and particulars of collaboration ; and

(c) the likely date for starting work on the factory, the date when production will begin and other salient details of the proposed colour film factory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The question of establishment of a unit for the manufacture of colour films is under the consideration of Government.

Passenger Guides Working Under Station Superintendent, Delhi

2202. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passenger Guides have been working directly under the Station Superintendent, Delhi for the last about twenty years as the very nature of their duties necessitated looking after passengers' comforts, amenities and booking/reservations ;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently they have been transferred to work under the control of Chief Enquiry Supervisor, which has resulted in their not being able to work in a more freer and independent manner ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this change and whether Government will look into it and restore *status-quo* ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON). (a) : Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Thefts and Fires in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2203. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of thefts and fires in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi during the last two years and the names of persons arrested for the same ;

(b) the total loss to the Heavy Engineering Corporation on account of these thefts and fires ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this is due to negligence on the part of the security staff ;

(d) whether the security measures have been increased since ; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent thefts and fires and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a)

	1967	1968
No. of thefts :	69	58
No. of fires	48	55

The majority of thefts were of petty nature and involved property of small value except in the following four cases :—

(i) Cable wire valued at Rs. 3000 ;

(ii) Cable wire valued at Rs. 3000 ;

(iii) Civil materials valued at Rs. 16000 ;

(iv) Copper ingots valued at Rs. 1300.

All the fire incidents were accidental and minor and caused sundry losses. The

names of the persons arrested in connection with the thefts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT—2181/69.]

(b) 1967 Thefts Rs. 26000 Fires Rs. 7650

1968 Thefts Rs. 30000 Fires Rs. 5600.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Security measures have been tightened and intelligence staff have been asked to be alert. Antecedents of doobtful persons are being re-verified. Sufficient precautions have been taken against outbreaks of fires.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

2204. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state.

(a) the date of the inception of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the amount invested in it so far ;

(b) the annual wage bill and other expenditure ;

(c) the names of ten top executives and their monthly emoluments ; and

(d) the total loss incurred by the Corporation since its inception and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The company was incorporated on the 1st April, 1965. As on date, the amount invested in the company in the form of share capital is Rs. 19.57 crores. The company has been granted loans totalling Rs. 34.73 crores.

(b) Annual wage bill—Rs. 225 lakhs. Expenditure other than on material consumption is as under :-

		Rs.
(i)	Interest	215.00 lakhs
(ii)	Depreciation	150.08 lakhs
(iii)	Social overhead	65.00 lakhs
(iv)	Other expenditure	100.00 lakhs
	Total :	530.08 lakhs

(c)

		Rs.
(1)	Shri V.B. K. Murthy, Managing Director	2600
(2)	Shri N. J. Dave, Financial Adviser Chief Accounts Officer.	2200
(3)	Shri S. Bagchi, Chief Project and Development Engineer.	2300
(4)	Shri J. Sahay, General Superintendent	2100
(5)	Shri S. C. Banerjee, Secretary and Deputy General Manager	2100
(6)	Shri P. C. Muzumdar, Commercial Manager	2100
(7)	Shri R. P. Roy Chowdhury, Production Manager.	1714.60
(8)	Shri S. K. Basu, erintending Engineer.	1714.60
(9)	Shri S. K. Banerjee, Technical Manager,	1715.00
(10)	Shri M. Anjanayulu, Chief Metallurgist.	1729.20

(d) The total loss incurred by the company upto the 31st March, 1969 is Rs. 20.16 crores.

The plant went into production in 1964-65 and is yet to reach full capacity. The type of losses suffered by the company is not unusual during the initial stages in capital intensive heavy engineering projects of a specialised nature, as it takes some years before batch production of sophisticated machinery items can be started. Another important reason for the losses is the fact that the demand for mining machinery which was earlier anticipated and on the basis of which the plant was set up has not materialised.

Soviet Project Report for Bokaro Steel Plant

2205. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Project Report, for the Bokaro Steel Plant does not incorporate the latest developments in Lino-Donovitz technology well-known to the Japanese Steel Industry ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the converters offered by the Soviet Union for the Bokaro Steel Plant are rather small, whereas the economical capacity for a converter is reckoned as over 300 tonnes per day ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the provisions in the Project Report for power distribution and water supply for the Steel Plant will need revision if they are to be made most economical ; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons as to why Government decided to overlook the above factors while approving the Project Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Detailed Project Report for the Bokaro Steel Project does incorporate latest technology in L. D. Process. In the 1st stage of production of 1.7 million ingot tonnes, four 100 tonnes capacity L. D. Converters would be installed and in the 4 million tonnes production stage one more 100 tonne L. D. Converter and two 250 tonnes L. D. Converters would be installed. The production capacity of each Converter is much more than 300 tonnes per day.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र गीता कालोनी (दिल्ली)

2206. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षणार्थी प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र, गीता कालोनी (दिल्ली) में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उत्पादन कार्य में कितनी महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थी लगी हुई हैं और यह केन्द्र कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभाग ने महिलाओं के अर्जन् पर 25 प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस भवन की छत सीमेंट की चादरों से ढकी हुई है और वे बुरी हालत में हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस केन्द्र को बिजली की सप्लाई करने तथा चारदीवारी बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और शौचालय तथा पानी के नल की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) इस केन्द्र की उपरोक्त कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की रूप रही है और उक्त कठिनाइयों को कब तक हल कर दिया जायेगा ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) गीता कालोनी में कोई प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र नहीं है परन्तु झील कुरंजा में, जो गीता कालोनी के सामने है, एक केन्द्र है। वहां 82 प्रशिक्षणार्थी तथा 39 श्रमजीवी हैं। यह केन्द्र 1954-55 में स्थापित किया गया था।

(ख) उनके अर्जन पर कोई कटौती नहीं की गई है। उनकी मजदूरी, जो केवल कपड़े सीने के लिए होती है, कपड़ों की सिलाई के लिए निश्चित की गई यथानुपात लागत का 75% के हिसाब से लगाई जाती है। शेष 25% सिलाई के लिए कपड़ों की कटाई करने, मशीनों, औजारों, इत्यादि देने के लिए केन्द्र का होता है।

(ग) इस भवन को केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने उस समय के पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा निश्चित किए गए ढंग पर बनाया था। यह भवन इंटों तथा मोरटर का बना हुआ है तथा इसकी छत अदह सीमेंट की है। इसकाअनुरक्षण तथा मरम्मत केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण द्वारा की जाती है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग चारदीवारी बनाने तथा इसमें बिजली लगाने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है।

भवन में एक शौचालय तथा एक हैंड पम्प है। अधिक शौचालयों तथा नल के पानी की व्यवस्था करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Loss to Railway Property Due to Floods

2207. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate loss to Railway property due to floods in the country during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety to Railway property against floods ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Rs. 79.63 lakhs, Rs. 29.20 lakhs and Rs. 638 lakhs approximately for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

(b) All railway lines and other railway property are constructed in such a manner so that they are safe against normal floods. Damage, however, occurs in cases of unprecedented floods, cyclones, etc. and special organisations alrerdy exist on all zonal Railways to carry out investigations and suggest remedial measures to minimise losses in such cases.

Circular Railway in Delhi

2208. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build circular Railway in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). For goods trains to bye-pass the congested New Delhi and Delhi Main yards, two avoiding lines have recently been constructed and opened to traffic. The Delhi avoiding lines though originally intended for goods trains, can be utilised for running passenger trains also thereby affording transport facilities to the large number of residents in the colonies that have sprung up in and around Delhi.

In addition, the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission is studying the transport requirements of Delhi including the need for and feasibility of a Rapid Transit System which may consist of underground or overhead railway lines or circular railway lines. The report of this team is awaited.

Delay in issuing Notification regarding promomotion from Class II to Class I posts on Railways

2209. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Notification for promotion from Class II to I is being abnormally delayed;

(b) if so, the rea ons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFAAE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). There has been no abnormal delay in notifying permanent promotion of officers from Class II to Class I Service on Indian Railways. However, there is a time-lag between the receipt of requisite documents from Railway Administrations and the notification of the persons selected by the Departmental Promotion Committee for such permanent promotion, as there are number of procedural formalities which have to be complied with before the selected officers are finally approved for permanent promotion. These promotions have to be approved by the Union Public Service Commission and take effect from the date of the final approval letter of the Commission. Efforts are continuously made to streamline procedure and expedite the proceedings of the Departmental promotion Committee in order that the officers concerned may be notified of their permanent promotion to Class I Service as early as possible.

Class II Officers Officating in Senior Scale

2210. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railawy Board had issued orders not to revert Class III and Class IV staff officiating in higher grades for 18 months or more ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing similar instructions in respect of Class II officers officiating in senior scale for more than 18 months ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). There is no bar to reversion of officiating railway servants at any time on the cessation of their posts or vacancies. In the case of Class III and Class IV staff officiating in higher grades, even when the posts/vacancies are available, they can be reverted on grounds of unsuitability before they complete 18 months of non-fortuitous officiating service. Even thereafter, they can be reverted under certain special circumstances. In the case of Class II officers officiating in senior scale, however, a special dispensation in absolute terms has been accorded, in that they will not be reverted if they have put in more than three years continous non-fortuitous service in senior scale. Thus, Class II officers officiating in senior scale for more than three years have a more absolute protection from reversion than Class III and IV staff officiating in higher grades.

Recommendations of Study Groups of Administrative Reforms Commission for Amalgamation of Class II Sesvice With Class I Service

2211. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended last year for amalgamation of Class II service with Class I service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of the said recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Attention is invited to recommendation 1 of the report of the Study Team on Promotion Policies, Conduct Rules, Discipline and Morale, submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission. This report was intended to assist the Commission in arriving at its own conclusions. The

Commission itself, in its report on Personnel Administration, has recommended the adoption of unified grading structure. Attention is invited to recommendation 8 of the Commission's report. Copies of the Study Team and the Administrative Reforms Commission have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The report of the Commission is under examination.

Upgrading of Posts of Junior Scale Assistant Officers to senior scale in the Railways

2212. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not upgrading the posts of Junior scale Assistant officers to senior scale as has been done in respect of upgrading of senior scale posts to Junior Administrative posts and from Junior Administrative poststo Inter-Administrative posts; and

(b) the reasons for not amalgamating the two classes of officers—Junior scale and class II as recommended by the Administive Reforms Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) During the last decade there has been a phenomenal increase in the work-load of officers on Railways. The additional work-load was met mainly by creation of new posts in the Senior Scale and Assistant Officers' level. The Administrative level was not correspondingly strengthened. When the position was reviewed last year it was found that in certain cases of officers of Senior Scale and Junior Administerative level, there has been substantial increase in work-load and responsibilities. Only such posts were considered for upgradation of the basis of a reassessment of worth of charge.

(b) Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Railways has not yet been submitted to the Government.

Scooters from Government Quota

2213. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the last date for submission of application for scooter from the Government Quota has been extended for a period of two months during this year and, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the Government servants are not well informed about the extended date ;

(c) the number of applications received on the last date and during the extended period ;

(d) the total number of scooters reserved for Government servants in a year and the details of priority given to various categories of Government servants and officers ;

(e) the time by which the delivery of scooters will be made to the applicants who have submitted applications on the usual last date and the last date of extended period in the year 1969 ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the individual applicants are not informed of the Register No. and delivery time etc. and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the procedure laid down for the allotment of Scooters from the Central Government Quota, persons who are drawing a basic salary of Rs. 350/- p.m. or above are eligible to apply. Consequent upon the conversion of a portion of dearness allowance as dearness pay, the question whether dearness pay should be treated as pay for the purposes of determining eligibility for allotment of vehicles from the Central Government Quota was examined and it was decided that it should be so treated. As this decision was taken on the 3rd March 1969, it was also decided to extend the date for receipt of applications from officers who had thus become eligible to apply, till the 30th April 1969.

(b) The decision to extend the date for receipt of applications till the 30th April 1969 was brought to the notice of all the Ministries of the Central Government.

(c) During the year 1969, 12,502 applications were received till the 28th February and 12,959 applications during the extended period.

(d) The present Central Government quota is 1200 Vespa scooters and 1100 Lambretta Scooters per quarter.

For the purpose of allotment of Scooters out of the Central Government Quota, the officers have been classified in different categories according to the nature of their duties and the pay drawn by them. The waiting lists in different categories are prepared in the chronological order of the date of receipt of the application. Preference in the matter of allotment of Scooters is given to officers engaged predominently on field duties, medical doctors and Personal Staff attached to Officers of the status of Joint Secretary and above. In the case of others, officers drawing higher pay are given priority over others.

(e) In view of the large number of applications received during the extended period this year, the question of re-allocating the Central quota of Scooters amongst the various categories is being reviewed. Till the review is completed, it is not possible to furnish the required information.

(f) It is true that the individual applicants are not informed in writing about the Registration No. and the waiting period. It is not possible to do so in view of considerable clerical work involved. However, any individual wishing to know the status of his application can get the required information by contacting the office of the Public Relation and Complaint Officer of this Ministry personally.

House, Building Advance Cases of A.I.R.

2214. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of House-building advance cases of the All India Radio pending in the Department of Legal Affairs for advice ;

(b) the number of cases returned to the All India Radio seeking English translation of Hindi documents ;

(c) the detailed reasons for asking English translation of Hindi documents from the applicants ; and

(d) the steps likely to be taken to avoid such practice in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No case of house building advance of officials of the All India Radio is pending in the Department of Legal Affairs for advice.

(b) and (c). A few of the house building advance of officials of the All India Radio seeking English translation of Hindi documents, as facilities for translation of Hindi documents were not available till recently in the Law Ministry.

(d) Translations of such documents are now being made by the Translation Section of this Ministry.

Delay in House Building Advance Cases

2215. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the House-building advance cases are delayed for months together for legal advice;

(b) the number of Section Officers who are dealing with such cases but are not trained in Hindi; and

(c) the steps likely to avoid such delays in future. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Cases relating to house building advance are dealt with by the Officers not below the rank of Assistant Legal Adviser (*ex-officio* Under Secretary), in the Department and not by Section Officers.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Scooters to civilian Employees in Defence Ministry

2216. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for allotment of scooters on compassionate/special grounds from the civilian employees of Ministry of Defence;

(b) the steps taken to expedite these applications; and

(c) the number of employees who have been allotted scooters on the recommendation of Defence Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No such applications recommended by the Ministry of Defence were received by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The required information is not readily available as the records of allotments made from time to time are not maintained Ministry-wise.

Assistance by UNICEF for Child Welfare in India

2217. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 Member-Nations Executive Board of the UNICEF has given an assurance to render substantial assistance for child-welfare schemes in India; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the nature of those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No special assurance was given.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Bihar State Government for Grant of Money for Industrial Development

2218. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received any request from the State Government of Bihar for the assistance/grant of money for assisting the industrial development in the State's Tribal belt; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government was informed that these proposals should be considered by them within the approved Plan outlay because a weightage of 10% is given to the special problems of a State in determining the quantum of central assistance for its Fourth Five Year Plan.

Prices of Hydro-Sulphite of Soda

2219. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the ruling price of Hydro-sulphite of soda is adnormally high ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Travancore-Cohin Chemicals Limited has recently increased the price of the above chemical manufactured by it from Rs. 10.50 per Kg. to Rs. 17.50 per Kg., an increase of 67 per cent, not because its cost of production has gone up, but because it can take advantage of the market situation ;

(c) if so, whether such a price increase is a clear case of profiteering ; and

(d) whether profiteering even by a public sector undertaking is harmful to the community and whether Government would take necessary steps to reduce the inflated price to its original level ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the price is now coming down because of import through the State Trading Corporation.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Invention of device to reduce running Expenses of Automobiles

2220. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it ii a fact that the device, designed and developed by an Indian Police Official to reduce the running expenses of automobiies is to be manufactured soon on a commercial scale in Great Britain ;

(b) if so, the name of the official and what are the details of the device ;

(c) whether any incentive is to be given to the inventor to put into force his device in India ;

(d) if so, what incentive is proposed to be given ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A device has been designed and developed by Shri J. R. Chhabra, an Indian Police Official, in collaboration with a British firm. The Government of India are, however, not aware of commercial exploitation of the device in Great Britain.

The device is in the shape of an insertion in the fuel system of an internal combustion engine which uses petrol or diesel oil. It is claimed by the inventor that this device would ensure complete combustion without any wastage of the fuel used and will also improve the efficiency of the Engine.

(c) to (e). The Inventions Promotion Board, which is under the administrative control of the Department of Industrial Development has given financial assistance of about Rs. 7000 to the inventor to enable him to make a prototype of the device. The further processing of the invention is now being done by the Inventions Promotion Board in Consultation with the concerned agencies in the country.

Contesting Municipal Election by a Western Railway Employee at Bhavnagar (Gujarat) in 1 57

2221. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI ;
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Memorandum by 98 Member of Parliament belonging to almost all the Political Parties and Independents was submitted to the President of India in January, 1967 in connection with a Railway employee who contested the Municipal Election at Bhavnagar (Gujarat) in 1957;

(b) if so, their names and party affiliations;

(c) whether a copy of the said Memorandum would be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) the details of the case and the Memorandum and whether it is a fact that serious charges were levelled against the successive Railway Ministers and Railway officials for misusing their powers as also for giving misleading information from time to time;

(e) whether in the Memorandum a request was made for the appointment of a High Power Commission consisting of a Supreme Court Judge for going through the case and the charges levelled against the Ministers and Officials; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (f). Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Working results of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans at Delhi and Calcutta

2222. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of capital invested in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans at Delhi and Calcutta,

(b) the profit or loss made by each during the last three years;

(c) the number of people directly employed by each; and

(d) the number of spinners and weavers and other people indirectly employed and benefited by each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पूंजी पतियों को दिये गये लाइसेंसों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा कथित आलोचना

2223. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 सितम्बर, 1969 को वाराणसी के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "आज" में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय केसमाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की आलोचना करते हुए यह बताया जाता है कि बड़े पूंजी पतियों को स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू तथा स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के शासन काल में लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस आलोचना का खंडन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस उन्हें प्रदान किये जाते हैं जो देश के त्वरित औद्योगिक विकास के विभिन्न आवश्यक कार्यों को ध्यान में रखकर आवेदन करते हैं। 1956 से 1966 के अवधि की लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली की प्रक्रिया का औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जांच समिति द्वारा विस्तृत विवेचन करके प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया हो समिति की रिपोर्ट में बताई गई कमियों, अव्यवस्थाओं तथा अनियमिताओं की विस्तृत जांच करने के लिए एक जांच आयोग संगठित करने के फैसले को सरकार ने पहले ही घोषित कर दिया है।

Export of Iron and Steel

2224. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for the export of iron and steel for this year are not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Judging by the performance so far, there may be some shortfall in the export of iron and steel during 1969-70 as compared to the target.

(b) The reasons for the expected shortfall are production set-backs in the Steel Plants arising from labour troubles and the scarcity of shipping space as well as technical difficulties.

Export of H.M.T. Watches

2225. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been exporting H.M.T. watches to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which they are exported; and

(c) the price at which these watches are exported ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Hindustan Machine Tools (Ltd.) started exporting Wrist Watches from 1965-66.

(b) So far, the watches have been exported to U.S.A. Canada, U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Kuwait, Bahrain, Aden, Netherlands, African countries, Norway, Fuji-Island, Ceylon, Iran and U.A.R.

(c) The current export price per piece is £3/ f.o.b. Madras for the following types of Wrist Watches :

Sona, Pilot, Janata, Lominous and Sujata.

बिहार में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

2226. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटा नागपुर में टाटा के कारखानों के अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी कुछ भारी उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे, परन्तु स्थानीय लोगों को उनसे किसी भी तरह न तो व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य के के मामले में और नहीं रोजगार के मामले में लाभ होगा :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1961 की जनगणना के एश्चात् जनगणना आयुक्त ने अपने सर्वेक्षण में कहा था कि चार जिले, अर्थात् मुजफ्फरपुर, सारन, चम्पारन और दरभंगा सब से कम विकसित क्षेत्र है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय- कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित होने वाली परियोजनाओं तथा उन पर होने वाले प्रस्तावित विनियोजन को चतुर्थ पंवर्षीय योजना प्रतिवेदन प्रारूप के पृष्ठ 253-260 में दिया गया है। चतुर्थ योजना काल में बिहार में स्थापित होने वाली परियोजनाएं भी इसमें दी गई हैं। ऐसी परियोजनाओं के बारे में जिनके स्थान का अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, बताना अभी संभव नहीं है कि यदि कोई है, तो कौन सी परियोजना बिहार में स्थापित की जाएगी। ये परियोजनाएं मोटे रूप में परमावश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्माण करेगी जिनमें इस्पात, उर्वरक मशीनी औजार आदि तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन से काफी लाभ रहेगी कच्चे मालों के उपयोग तथा कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादों में वृद्धि ही नहीं परन्तु जो स्थानीय एवं अन्य बेरोजगारों को रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ाऐगा।

(ख) 1961 की मतगणना के अनुसार भारतीय मतगणना आयुक्त ने बिहार में चार जिलों मुजफ्फरपुर, सारन, चम्पारन तथा दरभंगा को सब से कम विकसित क्षेत्र की कोटि में रखा है।

(ग) देश में विभिन्न भागों का संतुलित विकास, कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक उन्नति के लाभों को प्रसार उद्योगों का चंद्रमुखी विस्तार करना सुनियोजित विकास के उद्देश्य हैं अभी हाल में, दो कार्यकारी समूह बनाए गए हैं—एक दल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने की कटौती की सिफारिश करने तथा दूसरा पिछड़े इलाकों में उद्योग आरम्भ करने के लिए वित्तीय तथा आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन की सिफारिशें करने के लिए है। 26 सितम्बर, 1969 को हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्रियों की समिति की बैठक में इन दोनों कार्यकारी दलों के प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था। समिति द्वारा किए गए मुख्य निर्णयों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

26 सितम्बर, को राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की समिति की बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय :

(क) वित्तीय तथा ऋण प्रदायक संस्थाओं द्वारा उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता करने हेतु प्रदत सामाय सुविधाए सभी राज्यों में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों एवं केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों को मिलनी चाहिए।

(ख) वित्तीय तथा ऋण प्रदायक संस्थान राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से उचित मानदंड निर्धारित करेंगे और योजना आयोग ऐसे पिछड़े पत्रों का पता लगाएगा जिन्हें औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) भारत सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक संस्थानों को सहायता देगी सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, यह सहायता परियोजनाओं के कुल पूंजी गत लागत की देख-भाल होगी, परन्तु प्रत्येक परियोजनाओं के कुल लागत 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(घ) नौ राज्यों—आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार जम्मु तथा काश्मीर मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक दो जिलों को औद्योगिक योजना के लिए यह सहायता मिलेगी। अन्य राज्यों में प्रत्येक के एक जिले को यह सहायता प्राप्त होगी। प्रत्येक केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का एक जिला भी यह सहायता प्राप्त करने का हकदार होगा।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सहायता तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदत्त सुविधाएं स्वयं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए गए प्रोत्साहनों के अतिरिक्त होगी ।

Police firing at Rourkela Steel Plant

2227. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several workers may killed in the Police firing at Rourkela on the 27th September, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons for the police firing; and

(c) the steps taken by the authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant to restors peace at the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir; there was no police firing at Rourkela on the 27th September, 1969.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में विकलांग बच्चों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

2228. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली में विकलांग बच्चों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि को कम कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय ये छात्रवृत्तियां कुल कितने बच्चों को दी जाती हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और सामज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1969-70 के दौरान 44

Non-payment of Tuition Fee to Employees of Goods shed, Kanpur (Northern Railway).

2229. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no tution fee has been reimbursed to about 200 Railway Goods Clerks of the Central Goods shed at Kanpur, Northern Railway for the year 1966, 1967 and 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the tution fee bills of the employees have either been destroyed or misplaced to harass those poor employees;

(c) if so, what are the reasons and who are responsible for this inordinate delay; and

(d) by what time the payments of the dues will be made to the employees concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) All the bills submitted during these years have since been passed for payment.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Titaghar Paper Mill Ltd., Calcutta

2230. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Titaghar Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta

at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Mills upto the 31st August, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties, separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Mills during the last three years ;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss, if any ; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Titaghar Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta was incorporated on 28-7-1882. Its first available Balance-sheet relates to the year ending 31-3-1928 according to which its authorized and paid-up capital was Rs. 11.36 lakhs and Rs. 9.80 lakhs respectively. On 31st March, 1969 its authorised and paid-up capitals both stood at about Rs. 4.51 crores.

(b) As the company was registered as far back as on 28-7-1882, it is not possible to furnish information regarding total loans received from different sources by the Company for the entire period. However, details of loans outstanding as on 31st March, 1969 are as follows :

Secured Loans	Rs.
Registered Debentures	1,00,00,000
Bank (Cash Credit)	2,64,97,772
Other (Deferred payment for machinery purchased from abroad)	36,02,198
Total	4,00,99,970

Unsecured Loans	Rs.
From State Bank of India	9,295
Others (Deferred payments for machinery purchased from abroad)	5,48,320
Total	5,57,615

(c) The details of interest (including discount and finance charges) paid by the company during each of the last three years are as follows :

Paid during the year ending	Rs.
31st March, 1967	26,61,520
31st March, 1968	35,76,494
31st March, 1969	34,36,571
Total	96,74,585

(d) The performance of the company for the last three years is shown in the table given below :

(Rs. in '000)

	31-3-1967	31-3-1968	31-3-1969
Sales (Turnover)	12,68,40	12,82,69	14,75,41
Profit before tax	(—) 14,61	(—) 68,58	16,68
Profit after tax	(—) 14,74	(—) 68,64	16,65
Dividend declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

(e) The losses incurred by the company during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 have been stated in the Director's Report to be due to increase in wages, port devaluation losses, higher freight, rise in the price of raw materials, fuel etc.

The estimates for the year 1969-70 are not available with the Government.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2231. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Hindustan Lever Ltd., at the time of its setting up and as on 31-3-1969 ;

(b) the amount of loans received by the company upto the August 31, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years ;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss if any ; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The authorised and paid up capital of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay at the time of its incorporation in 1933 was Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 20, respectively. On 31st December, 1968 both its authorised capital and paid up capital stood at Rs. 11.56 crores.

(b) As the company was registered as far back as in 1933, it is not possible to furnish information regarding the total loans received from different sources by the company for the entire period. However, details of the loans outstanding as on 31st December, 1968 are as follows :

Secured Loans	Rs.
Debenturs	2,50,00,000
From I.C.I.C.I.	22,33,530
From Bank (Overdraft)	1,70,77,913
Total	4,43,11,443

The details of interest paid by the company during each of the last three years are as follows :

Paid during the year ending	31-12-66	31-12-67	31-12-68
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest paid on bank and current accounts	24,07,956	29,95,161	4,69,171
Interest on loan funds	2,28,553	20,47,068	21,47,458
Total	26,36,509	50,42,229	26,16,629

(d) the details about the performance of the company for the last three year are as follows :

(Rs. in '000)

	31-12-66	31-12-67	31-12-68
Sales	84,66,81	93,28,15	92,58,75
Profit before tax	5,22,01	4,73,91	5,41,64
Profit after tax	2,33,61	2,18,44	2,47,14
Divided declared	14%	14%	14%

(e) The company has not suffered any losses during the last three years.

The estimates for the year 1969-70 are not available with the Government.

Union Jute Mills, Calcutta

2232. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Union Jute, Mills, Calcutta at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by the said Mill upto the 31st August, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Mill during the last three years ; and

(d) the details of its performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Union Jute Mills Calcutta was incorporated on 7-2-1881. The first available Balance-sheet relates to the period ending 30th September, 1938. According to this Balance-sheet the authorised and paid-up capital of the company was Rs. 18 lakhs in respect of each. As on 31-3-1969 its au horised and paid-up capital stood at Rs. 41.99 lakhs for each.

(b) The information regarding the total loans received from different sources by the Company is not available, However, as on 31st March, 1969, a total amount of Rs. 42 12 lakhs was outstanding as a loan obtained from one source *viz.*, State Bank of India, Calcutta.

(c) The details of interest paid by the company during each of the last three years are as follows :

Paid during the year ended.	Rs.
31st March, 1967	3,55,971
31st March, 1968	4,10,515
31st March, 1969	4,63,318
Total	12,29,804

(d) The performance of the company for the last three years is given below :

(Rs. in '000)

	31-3-1966	31-3-1968	31-3-1969
Sales	3,79,98	3,35,02	3,93,17
Profit before tax	(—) 15,06	(—) 8,30	(—) 25,49
Profit after tax	(—) 15,25	(—) 8,38	(—) 25,49
Dlvidend declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

The estimates for the year 1969-70 are not available with the Government.

Working Results of Calcutta Chemicals, Calcutta

2233. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMNAY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Calcutta Chemicals, Calcutta at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Company up to the 31st August, 1969 from Government or other parties separately,

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Company during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and amount of loss, if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMNT, INTERANAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Calcutta Chemicals, Calcutta was incrporated in 1916 and its first available Balance Sheet relates to the period ending 30-6-1950. According to this Balance Sheet, the authorised and paid-up capital of the Company was Rs. 10.39 lakhs respectively. On the basis of the latest available annual accounts for the year ending 30th June, its authorised capital stood at Rs. 30 lakhs and paid-up capital at Rs. 20.18 lakhs.

(b) The information regarding the total loans received from different sources since its incorporation is not available. However, the amount of loan outstanding as on 30th June, 1968 which is only from Banks was Rs. 58.8 lakhs.

(c) the details of interest paid by the compand during each of the last three years are as follows :

Paid during the year ending	Rs.
30-6-1966	3,50,489
30-6-1967	4,52,657
30-6-1968	5,32,012
Total :	13,35,158

(d) The performance of the Company for the last three years is as under.

(Rs. in '000)

	30-6-66	30-6-67	30-6-68
Sales	2,75,15	2,79,33	3,11,18
Profit before tax	19,52	6,95	16,10
profit after tax	8,10	3,20	6,45
Dividend declared (Equity)	18%	18%	18%

(e) The company has not suffered any losses during the last three years.

The estimates for the year 1969-70 are not availabe with the Government.

Gramophone Company of India, Calcutta

2234. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of the Gramophone Company of India, Calcutta at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by company upto the 31st August, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Company during the last three years; and

(d) the details of its performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) M/s. Gramophone Company of India (Private) Ltd., Calcutta was incorporated on 13-8-1946. Its first Balance Sheet available relates to the year 30-6-1956

and according to this, the authorised and paid up capital of the company was Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 10,000 respectively. On the basis of the latest annual accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1968 its authorised and paid up capital stood at Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs respectively.

(b) the information regarding the total loans received from different sources by the Company since its incorporation is not available. However, the details of loan outstanding as on 30th June, 1968 are given below :—

Secured Loans	Rs.
From Banks	16,52,451
Unsecured Loans	
From Dealers and sub-dealers	
Security deposit	2,97,140
Total :	19,49,590

(c) The details of interest paid by the Company during each of the last three years are as follows :—

Paid during the year ending	Rs.
30-6-1966	2,03,313
30-6-1967	1,75,499
30-6-1968	1,52,767
Total :	5,31,579

(b) The performance of the Company for the last three years is shown as under :—

(Rs. in '000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Sales	2,88,60	3,38,80	3,54,45
Profit before tax	24,50	48,85	35,76
Profit after tax Not available		10,51	5,48
Divident declared	NIL	15%	17½%

The estimates for the year 1969-70 are not available with the Government.

Re-instatement of Railway Employees of Olavakkot Division (Southern Railway) after September, 1968 Strike

2235. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees who were discharged from the Olavakkot Division (Kerala State) of the Southern Railway after the September, 1968 strike ;

(b) whether Government will take them back in the Railway in the light of Government's assurance ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) 277.

(b) and (c). Cases of all these employees have been reviewed from time to time in accordance with Government's decisions and 257 employees have been restored to duty. In the remaining 20 cases as there are charges of active instigation or violence they have not been taken back to duty.

Review of cases of employees who took part in September, 1968 strike

2236. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of Railway employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike, have since been reviewed in view of Government's further leniency announced in Lok Sabha on the 26th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the temporary employees have also been treated at par with permanent employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and the number of employees benefited by such announcement ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFAIR AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The review covered both tem porary and permanent employees.

(c) As a result of review from after August, 1969, 299 employees have been taken back to duty.

Taking passengers from Kanpur to Howrah by Rajdhani Express

2237. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajdhani Express is likely to take passengers from Kanpur to Howrah and vice versa ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and whether it is a fact that many seats remain unoccupied in the Rajdhani Express because of such restrictions ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) It is not proposed to change the inter-city character of Rajdhani Express, as there is substantial traffic on this train between New Delhi and Howrah. The average occupation of this train has been 84% till the end of October, 1969.

Representation of Minority Shareholders and Workers' Representatives on board of Directors of Public Limited/Public Sector Undertakings

2238. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a substantial section of opinion among the shareholders and investors that minority opinion among the general body of shareholders should be represented on the Board of Directors of the Public Limited Companies ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of uhe powerful opinion in favour of having elected workers representatives on the Board of Directors of all the public sector undertakings as well as public limited companies in the private sector ;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce legislation providing for representation of minority opinion on the Board of Directors as well as workers' representation in these Boards both in public sector undertakings as well as public limited companies in the private sector ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any widespread demand to this effect in respect of companies in general.

(c) The Government is examining the proposals received for giving proportional representation to shareholders of the Boards of Directors of Companies. The question of workers' representation on the Boards of companies is being examined in the context of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1969, introduced by the Hon'ble Member in the Lok Sabha on the 21st November, 1969.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Steel by Cuba

2240. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cuba had proposed to buy 120,000 tonnes of Steel products from the Hindustan Steel Ltd., at a price of 10 million dollars ;

(b) whether his Ministry had negotiated with the Cuban authorities to finalise an agreement in this connection ;

(c) whether negotiations were completed as early as March this year and even an agreement was reached by both sides regarding the terms of payment :

(d) whether Government had backed out of the deal after finalising the terms of the agreement ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). Cuba had shown some interest in buying certain quantities of steel from HSL early this year. It is understood that the Cuban authorities had some preliminary negotiations in this regard with HSL. In view of the difficult supply position of steel in the country and their prior commitments, it has not been possible for HSL to respond positively to this enquiry. The Government did not have any negotiations with the Cuban authorities and the question of the Government backing out of any agreement does not arise.

Broad Gauge line to link Jaipur with Sawai Madhopur

2241. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to link Jaipur with Sawai-Madhopur by a broad, gauge Railway line has been included in the Railways' Plan ;

(b) if so, the mileage of the broad gauge line to be laid between the two cities ; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statutory Price Control on Passenger Cars

2242. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed statutory price control on passenger cars ;

(b) if so, the criteria for doing so ; and

(c) the reasons advanced by the Car manufacturers for increase in the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two of the manufacturers increased the prices of their cars unilaterally by substantial amounts. It was, therefore, decided to control the prices on a statutory basis and notify the fair selling prices on the basis of the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission after a cost enquiry in order to ensure their availability at fair prices to the consumers.

(c) The car manufacturers have claimed that the cost of production of their cars has increased due to a variety of factors.

डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट, समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के कार्यालय के तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकान

2243. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट समस्तीपुर के कार्यालय में तृतीय तथा

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बाहर से बुलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के नियमों तथा विनियमों के अनुसार उन कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी मकान तथा अन्य सुविधायें दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मंडल अधीक्षक, समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ते का भुगतान

2244. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंडल अधीक्षक, समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के कार्यालय में नियुक्त बाहर के कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ता देने के बारे में जो आदेश जारी किये गये थे, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और मई, 1969 से उनको यात्रा-भत्ता की कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लेखा परीक्षक ने उन कर्मचारियों को यात्रा-भत्ता दिये जाने का विरोध किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन को अब यात्रा-भत्ता का भुगतान करना रोक दिया गया है, ताकि सरकार को अनियमितता आरोप से बचाया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि समस्तीपुर के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को ऐसा अनियमित यात्रा-भत्ता दिया गया है तो कितनी राशि और इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरादायी है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Setting up of New Watch Factory in Collaboration with Japan

2245. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Government has agreed to set up a new Watch Factory in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Japanese Government laid down certain terms before setting up of this Factory ;

(c) is so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have accepted these terms ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Losses suffered by Railways

2246. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks worth crores of rupees were disposed of in Lakhs in the last three years and Government suffered huge losses in respect of rotten rail coaches, engines or engine parts, iron and wooden sleepers at different Railway depots ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Looting and Derailment of Trains

2247. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many trains were looted, derailed or damaged in the last three years; and

(b) how many lives were lost in this period and the loss suffered by Government thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2182/69]

Disconnection of Telephone at Mahendru Ghat Railway Station (North Eastern Railway)

2248. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone at Mahendru Ghat station of the North Eastern Railway at Patna had been disconnected from the 22nd May last;

(b) if so, the date till when it remained disconnected and the reason therefor;

(c) the justification therefor in the face of the difficulties of the passengers;

(d) whether Goverment propose to take action against the officials found guilty therefor; and

(a) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) The telephone was restored on 9.7.1969 at 15 15 hours. It was disconnected by the P & T Department on the ground of non-payment of rental bill for period ending 28.3.1969.

(c) The bill in question was paid by the Railways on 6.5.1969, but the telephone was disconnected by the P & T Department as the payment was not linked,

(d) No Railway official was found guilty in this case.

(e) Does not arise.

Smuggling by Railway officials of Danapur Division (Eastern Railway).

2249. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons of Lakhisarai in Distt. Monghyr (Bihar) have sent a written complaint to the Divisional Superintendent, Danapur (Eastern Railway) regarding the collusion of Railway officials in smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) The complaint was received by the Divisional Superintendent, Danapur against one Assistant Ticket Collector, Lakhisarai alleging his involvement in smuggling from Nepal. Neither any specific instance was quoted nor any detail was given in the said application.

(c) In a departmental enquiry, the complaint could not be substantiated. Hence no action is proposed to be taken.

Strength of Class IV Railway Staff

2250. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the categories of class IV staff on the Indian Railways, Department-wise;

(b) the total number of posts surrendered in each category of class IV staff, Railway-wise and Division-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the total strength of each category of class IV staff, Railway-wise and Diviosin-wise, as on the 1st October, 1969; and

(d) the total number of posts lying vacant in each category of class IV staff, Railway-wise and Division-wise, on the 1st October, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). Having regard to the fact that currently there are about eight lakhs of class IV staff on the Indian Railways distributed over the entire system and in a vast number of categories, the time and labour involved in the collection of the detailed information sought is not likely to be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. If any specific information about any category of Class IV staff in any Railway Zone or Zones is desired the same will be collected and furnished.

Change of Classification of Patrolman of Kota Division (Western Railway)

2251. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders of Railway Board containing in their letter No. E(LWA)/68/HER/67 dated the 11th March, 1969 regarding the change of classification of Partolman from 'Essential Intermittent' to 'Continuous' has not been implemented in the Kota Division of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the date by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(d) the total amount to be paid as over-time for not implementing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में बेकार पड़े टावर क्रेन

2252. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1962 में हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची ने एक विदेशी फर्म से चार बड़े क्रेन खरीदे थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन क्रेनों को खरीदा गया था, हालांकि इनकी जरूरत नहीं थी और उस में से एक को बेच दिया गया है तथा शेष तीन अभी तक बेकार पडे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध जिसने यह अपव्यय किया था तथा सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग किया था, क्या अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). इन्हें रूसी विशेषज्ञों की सलाह पर निर्माण-उपकरणों के रूप में खरीदा गया था । वास्तव में इन्हें प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सका क्योंकि इस काम के लिए जिन ठेकेदारों को ठेका दिया गया था उन्होंने निर्माण में साधारण स्तभों से काम लिया । एक क्रेन को विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात को उठाने, ढोने और गोदाम में रखने के लिए स्थायी रूप से लगा दिया गया है । शेष बिक्री के लिये है परन्तु अभी तक बिकी नहीं है ।

Translation of Enactments in Regional Languages

2253. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the work of the Hindi Law Commission ;

(b) whether his Ministry is now in a position to publish texts of Bills and Acts simultaneously in Hindi along with English texts ; and

(c) the arrangements made to provide translations of various enactments in all the Indian languages as enumerated in the Constitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Out of about 13,500 pages of Central Acts, the Official Language (Legislative) Commission has so far prepared authoritative Hindi texts of 100 Central Acts comprising 2287 pages. These Hindi texts have been published in the official gazette under the authority of the President under section 5 (1) (a) of the Official Languages Act, 1963. Hindi translation of 31 more Central Acts comprising 959 pages are at present in the press for printing.

Out of about 20,000 pages of Rules made under Central Acts, the Commission has so far prepared final Hindi translations of 1525 pages.

A consolidated glossary of about 10,000 legal terms and expressions occuring in the Hindi texts of Central Acts has been prepared by the Commission. The glossary is at persent in the press for printing.

(b) Hindi translations of all official Bills introduced and amendments thereto moved in either House of Parliament are provided by the Commission simultaneously with their text in the English language. After a Bill has become an Act, action is taken by the Commission to prepare its authoritative Hindi text for publication in the official gazette under the authority of the President as required under section 5 (1) (a) of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

(c) It has been decided that the work of translation of Central Laws into regional languages should be got done under the auspices of the Centre, namely, through the Official Language (Legislative) Commission in close collaboration with the appropriate agency at the State lavel and that the State Governments should be re-imbursed the expenses incurred by them on the translation of Central Laws into regional languages at a mutually agreed rate.

Follow up Action on Vivian Bose's Enquiry Report on Dalmia--Jain Concerns

2254. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no follow-up action has so far been taken as recommended by the Vivian Bose Commission which enquired into Dalmia-Jain concerns ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how Government propose to ensure that the report of the Committee at present enquiring into the affairs of Birla concerns does not meet a similar fate ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. Government considered the reeommendations made by the Commission in regard to the amendment of the Companies Act, in the light of the recommendations made by Shri C. K. Daphtary, the then Solicitor General, and late Shri A. V. Viswanath Sastri, a retired Judge of the Madras High Court, who were requested to consider the report from the legal point of view and also from the larger point of view of public interest. The Companies Act was amended in 1963 and 1965 giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee.

After the Commission submitted the report the S. P. E. resumed investigations in the Dalmia Jain Airways case on 15-6-1963 and, on completion of the investigation, filed charge-sheets in the Court of the District Magistrate against Sarvashri S.P. Jain, R. Dalmia and others for offences under sections 120B, 409,465, 467 and 477 of the I. P. C. The case is pending before the Court of Sessions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Collaboration between Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi and an American Firm

2255. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi had a collaboration agreement with an American firm ;

(b) if so, the details of that agreement ;

(c) whether the Company has gone into liquidation ;

(d) if so, the causes that led to its liquidation ; and

(e) the amount of loss, if any, incurred because of its liquidation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—2183/69].

(c) and (d). According to the information available the firm (M/s. Alco Products Inc., USA) has not gone into liquidation. However, an advice has been received from them requesting consent for the assignment of "Diesel Locomotive License Agreement" to M/s. M.L.W., Worthington Ltd. of Montreal, Canada and assignment of the "Diesel Engine License Agreement" to M/s. Alco Engine Inc. (Engine) of Auburn, New York, U. S. A. The matter is under consideration.

(e) So far, no loss has been incurred.

Industrial Price Commission

2256. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently constituted an Industrial Price Commission ;

(b) if so, the names of the members of this Commission and the terms of reference of the Commission ; and

(c) what purpose or purposes will be served by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steel Industry

2257. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Industry in India has recovered from the after-effects of recession;

(b) whether the demands for steel have improved now; and

(c) whether industries have been purchasing the entire output of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No difficulty is experienced at present in marketing iron and steel produced by the Main Producers in the country.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों को विकास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2258. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों से सम्बन्धित विकास योजनाओं के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार से मांगी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

रुपये लाखों की राशियों में

	1969-70		चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना	
	राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्ताव	87.00	313.27	1000.00	—
स्वीकृत परिव्यय	77.00	190.80	604.00	854.40

ट्रंक लाइन पर अतिरिक्त जनता एक्सप्रेस

2259. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने प्रत्येक ट्रंक लाइन पर एक और जनता एक्सप्रेस चलाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). दीर्घकालीन नीति के रूप में, भारतीय रेलों के महत्तपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्गों पर धीरे-धीरे जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है। अब तक विभिन्न मार्गों पर कुल 32 जनता गाड़ियां चालू की जा चुकी हैं और यातायात की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए तथा लाइन क्षमता, अतिरिक्त डिब्बे इंजन आदि के रूप में अतिरिक्त साधनों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए, अतिरिक्त जनता गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार किया जाता रहेगा।

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

2260. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का कुटीर तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कौन से नये कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नए कदमों को उठाया जाना प्रस्तावित है :—

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकमों के इर्द गिर्द लघु उद्योग सहायक एककों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करना।

(ख) लघु उद्योगों के कासोन्मुख ऋण नीति का कार्यान्वयन तथा बैंकों की ऋण नीति को उदार बनाना।

(ग) कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तु उद्योगों को लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए सुरिक्षित रखना ।

(घ) लघु उद्यमियों को सूक्ष्म यंत्रों, इलोक्ट्रानिक पुर्जों थर्मा प्लास्टिक्स तथा अन्य पेट्रो रसायन पर आधारित उद्योगों जैसे जटिल क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थाओं का पुनगर्ठन करना ।

रि-रोलिंग मिलों में रद्दी लोहे का प्रयोग

2261. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रि-रोलिंग मिल रद्दी लोहे को कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग में लाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रद्दी लोहा पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और अपेक्षित मात्रा से अधिक होने के कारण इसका भी निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा नये रि-रोलिंग मिलों की स्थापना पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस रद्दी लोहे को उपयोग में लाकर विद्युत भट्टी में परिष्कृत इस्पात तयार करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) रद्दी लोहे का प्रयोग करने वाले पुर्नबलनीय रद्दी लोहे को, जैसे दोषयुक्त बिलेट घिसी हुई रेल की पटरी, बिलेट के किनारे आदि, कच्चे माल के रूप में काम में लाते है ।

(ख) पुनर्वलनीय रद्दी लोहा काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है और नहीं इसका निर्यात किया जाता है ।

हाई कार्बन वायर राड का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात

2262. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाई कार्बन वायर राड के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : इस वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों में 10,000 टन से अधिक उच्च कार्बन तार छड़ों का उत्पादन हुआ था। आन्तरिक मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन तार छड़ों का निर्यात नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Issue of Industrial Licences to Tata and Birla Groups after Nationalization of Banks

2263. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata and the Birla Industrial Groups have applied for new licences since the nationalisation of the 14 private commercial banks;

(b) if so, their number and for which industrial ventures: and

(c) if not, the number of applications from them, if any, pending before Government and for which industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since the nationalisation of 14 private commercial banks, 9 industrial licence applications have been received from the Tata Industrial Group and 14 from the Birla Industrial Group. These applications are under consideration in the respective Ministries. The industries to which these applications

relate are as under :—

TATA INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Item of manufacture	No. of applications received
Synthetic Beverages syrups etc.	1
Soap Laundry and Toilet etc.	1
Centrifugal Compressors and Refrigeration Equipments	1
Aerial Ropeways and Passengers and Light Portable Ropeways	1
Electrostatic Precipatators for Mechanical dust collectors	1
Ball Bearings	1
Enamelled Glass covered, paper covered etc.	1
Transposed Conductors	2
Total	9

BIRLA INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Domestic Refrigerators	1
Nitrocellulose Paints Accerlic	1
Sodium Hydrosolphite	1
Caustic Soda	1
Passengers and Goods Lifts	1
Glass covered Wires and Strips	1
Power Capacitors	1
Cotton Yarn	2
Engineers Steel Files	1
Glass Bottles and Tumblers	1
Nylon Tyre Cord	1
L.T/H.T. Insulators	1
Automatic Glass forming Machinery	1
Total	34

(c) Does not arise.

[Revised Industrial Licensing Policy for Underdeveloped Areas

2264. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the availability of more resources by the nationalization of the 14 private commercial banks, Government are planning to revise their policy of industrializing the under-industrialized regions of the country especially of North Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had appointed two working groups commonly known as the Pande Committee and the Wanchoo Committee to recommend the criteria for identifying backward areas in the country and the fiscal and financial incentives to induce the setting up of industries in such areas. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has also examined the question of regional dispers of industries. The recommendations made in these reports are still under consideration in the Planning Commission and no final decisions have been taken so far.

Confirmation of Casual Workers in Class III and Class IV Posts on Railways

2265. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the policy of making permanent the casual workers in Class III and IV posts in the Railways ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, how many Class III and Class IV employees of the Railways have been made permanent in their jobs in the Samastipur Division and in how many cases the applications are pending for decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Casual Labourers are not entitled to automatic absorption or confirmation in regular Railway service. They are considered for appointment to regular posts if they are selected by a duly constituted Selection Board, in the approved manner, or, in the case of artisan staff if they pass the requisite trade test. This practice is still in force.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for Scooters

2266. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity of manufacturing scooters in the country, giving the capacity of each unit in the country ;

(b) the total demand in the country at present and if a person has to apply for a Vespa or Lambretta scooter in the open market or through Government quota, the time that is likely to be taken for both these brands in both these categories, separately ;

(c) the time that is likely to be taken for both these brands and for both categories, if a person has applied in January, 1969 and 1967 ; and

(d) what are Government's plans for production of scooters in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The capacity of the units manufacturing scooters in the country is as under :-

Name of the manufacture	Model of vehicle	Capacity per annum (Nos.)
1. M/s, Automobile Productsof India Ltd., Bombay.	Lambretta	24,000
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto. Ltd., Bombay.	Vespa	24,000
3. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.	Fantabulus	6,00
	Total	51,000

In addition, M/s. Ranjan Motor Co. (P) Ltd., Trivandrum are also approved for the manufacture of 'Atlanta' scooters in the Small Scale Sector for an annual capacity of 500 Nos.

(b) The Planning Group on Machinery Industry has estimated the demand for scooters, Motor Cycles, three wheelers and mopeds as 2,10,000 Nos. per annum by 1973-74. The demand for scooters alone has not been estimated separately.

The waiting period in respect of allotments from the Central Government quota varies according to the pay drawn and the nature of duties performed by the applicant. Generally, it varies from about one year to five years for both Lambretta and Vespa scooters on the basis of the current production levels.

As regards the public quota, the period of waiting varies from place to place. In the case of Delhi, it is about 8 to 9 years for Vespa and about 7 years for Lambretta scooter on the basis of the current levels of production.

(c) Those who applied for allotment from the Government quota in January, 1967 and are still waiting for their turn are likely to be allotted Lambretta scooters within the next 6 months and Vespa Scooters within the next 9 months.

As regards those who have applied in January, 1969, the time likely to be taken is one to five years depending on the pay and the nature of duties of the applicant. This estimate is on the basis of the current levels production.

As regards the public quota, persons who booked their orders at Delhi in January, 1967 are likely to get delivery of Lambretta scooter in about 2 years and Vespa scooter in about 3 years from now. Those who booked their orders in January, 1969 can hope to get Lambretta scooter within about 2 years and Vespa scooter within about 7 years from now. All these estimates are on basis of the current levels of production.

(d) After careful consideration of all aspects of the question of licensing additional capacity for the manufacture of scooters in the country, Government have come to the conclusion that it would be preferable to have a project in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters. Accordingly Government have appointed a Committee of Technical Experts to work out and advise them on a suitable design and programme of production of scooters in the public sector.

Government have also decided that if any private sector party is prepared to take up the production of scooters completely with indigenous know-how and materials, he should be allowed to do so. Government have accordingly issued a public notice inviting applications by 31.1.1970 from interested parties in the private sector who are prepared to take up the manufacture of scooters with completely indigenous know-how and materials, aud without any foreign collaboration.

Change in times of IATD Delhi-Agra Passenger

2267. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1217 dated the 29th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the question of feasibility of changing the timings of IATD Delhi-Agra Passenger so as to leave Ghaziabad at 17.30 hours has since been examined ; and

(b) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). IATD Agra-Delhi Passenger has since been retimed to leave Ghaziabad at 17.45 hours with effect from 1-10-1969.

Promotion of Passengers Guide in Delhi Division (Northern Railway) As Head Ticket Collectors/Senior Group Inspectors

2268. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8665 on the 6th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at to promote the Passenger Guides in Delhi Division of the Northern Railways as Head Ticket Collectors or Senior Group Inspectors;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) by what time Government expect to give relief to this category of staff who have been stagnating in their present grade for the last more than two decades ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). As stated in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 8665, on 6.5.69, it will not be appropriate to take any interim decision at this stage.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड को हानि

2269. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल :
श्री मति सुशीला रोहतगी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1968-69 में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड को लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है और उसकी 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता बेकार पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) बेकार पड़ी क्षमता का प्रयोग करने के लिए तथा हानि को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी नहीं, 1968-69 में कम्पनी के कार्य परिणामों ने 1967-68 में हुए 66 लाख रुपये के नुकसान की तुलना में कुल 34 लाख रुपये की हानि दिखाई। इस वर्ष कम्पनी के मशीन औजार एककों की प्राप्त क्षमता का 55 प्रतिशत प्रयोग हुआ था। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का घड़ी वाला कारखाना पूर्ण क्षमता से कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). विगत दो से तीन वर्षों में इंजीनियरी उद्योग की क्षमता के सामान्य तौर से कम उपयोग होने की समस्या से मशीनी औजारों की मांग में अधिक कमी के कारण, एच० एम० टी०, बंगलौर की कुल खरोद सन्तोष जनक नहीं रही है। फलतः कम्पनी के पास मशीनी औजारों का पर्याप्त भंडार हो गया है। आगे भन्डार का और ढेर न लगे अतः कम्पनी ने उत्पादन पर रोक लगा दी थी। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, अपने उत्पादन क्षेत्र में विविधिकरण द्वारा प्राप्त निर्माण क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिए आयोजित प्रयास कर रहा है, ताकि अब तक आंतित सभी प्रकार की जटिल मशीनों का निर्माण किया जाये। अतः कम्पनी ने नए मशीनी औजारों के प्रगामी निर्माण का कार्य हाथ में लिया है जिनमें गियर शेयरों, गियर होवरों, सभी विद्युत चालित मशीनों, स्वचालित बहुत तकुए, स्वचालित एकल तकुआ, हैवी डयूटी सरफेंस ग्राइन्डरों, हैवी डयूटी लेथें/टर्रट लेथें, स्वचालित अनेक औजार, होरीजेन्टल बोरिंग मशीनें तथा ब्रोरिंग मशीनें आदि है। कम्पनी की योजना अपने उत्पादन क्रम में विविधिकरण करके डाई ढालने वाली मशीनें, प्लास्टिक इंजेक्सन मोड़ने वाली मशीनें, कोओरडिनेट ड्रिलिंग तथा जिग बोरिंग मशीने, हाइड्रोलिक प्रेसें तथा प्रेस ब्रेक, छपाई की मशीनें तथा कृषि ट्रैक्टरों के बनाने की है। अपने कार्यों में उन्नति करने के लिए एच० एम० टी० मशीने तथा घड़ियों के निर्यात के लिए घोर प्रयत्त कर रहा है। सरकार ने पश्चिम जर्मनी, अमरीका तथा आस्ट्रेलिया में विक्रय सह सेवा केन्द्रों को खोलने का अनुमोदन कर दिया है। कम्पनी ने बिक्री के लिए अमरीका, स्वीडन, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, डेनमार्क, युगोस्लावाकिया, बैनेलक्स देशों, इंग्लैंड, कनाड़ा तथा लंका की फर्मों के साथ तथा पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के लिए स्टेट ट्रेडिग कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड के साथ एजैन्सी (अभिकरण) करारों पर समझौते किये है। हाल ही में सरकार ने अमरीका के मैसर्स

हैवीक्लैइंक का भारत में कम्पनी स्थापना के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया है जो अमरीकी फर्म की पूर्णतः स्वामित्व वाली एक शाखा होगी और हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा उत्पादित मशीनी औजारों, साथ ही साथ अन्य इंजीनियरी उत्पादों को अमरीका में मैसर्स हनीक्लै के अपते उपयोग के लिए निर्यात की सुविधाएं देगी।

पर्यटक स्थलों/तीर्थ स्थानों पर भिखारी

2270. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री समर गुह :
श्री न० रा० देवधरे :

क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटक स्थलों, पवित्र तीर्थ स्थानों तथा देश के बड़े शहरों में भीख मांगने की प्रवृत्ति के बढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ग) इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमति) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन तथा पवित्र स्थानों में भिक्षावृत्ति की समस्या के बारे में सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(ग) सरकार पर्यटन विभाग के साथ परामर्श से इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

[Bank loans to Small Scale Industries at concessional rates

2271. DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the important steps to encourage a small industry, including bank loans at concessional rates, as announced by him on the 16 September, 1969 at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry ;

(b) whether the scheme to advance the entire cost of machinery required by small industrialist instead of asking the entrepreneur to pay 20 per cent of the cost, has been finalised and put into operation ; and

(c) the other measures, if any, likely to be taken to help the small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AEFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHEMD) : (a) to (c). The steps mentioned at the Informal Consultative Committee Meeting held on 16th September, 1969 are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेल गाड़ियों में चोरी तथा लूटपाट के मामले

2272. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी तथा लूटपाट के कितने मामले हुए;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई जानकारी के अनुसार कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं बरामद की गई ; और

(ग) इस मामले में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1969 के महीने में पश्चिम रेलवे पर लूटपाट की एक और चोरी की 58 घटनायें हुई थीं।

(ख) अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1969 के दौरान चोरी गया जितना सामान बरामद किया गया, उसकी कीमत नीचे दी गयी है :—

लूट पाट	—	150 रु०
चोरी	—	16,395 रु०

(ग) चोरी के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में 12 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इनमें से 8 व्यक्तियों पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है और बाकी 4 के खिलाफ जांच की कार्रवाई चल रही है।

पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में चलती गाड़ियों में अपराध

2273. **हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चलती गाड़ी में विशेषतया पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में अपराधों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अगस्त, 1969 से लेकर आज तक किये गए अपराधों के, राज्यवार, आंकड़े क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन अपराधों को रोकने के लिए तथा भविष्य में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) (1) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा सामान्य पुलिस व्यवस्था को कड़ा करने के अलावा, जैसे कि महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर निगरानी रखने और अपराधियों एवं समाज-विरोधी तत्वों की धर-पकड़ के लिए समय-समय पर छापा मारने के अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों ने सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त उपाय किये हैं और इसके लिए रात की महत्वपूर्ण सवारी गाड़ियों में रक्षकों की व्यवस्था की गयी है और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सशस्त्र गश्त शुरू की गई है। विशेष शिविर स्थापित किये गए हैं। अपनी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को रेल सुरक्षा दल की कुमुक भी दी गयी है।

(2) पश्चिमी बंगाल में, संबन्धित क्षेत्र में होने वाले जघन्य अपराध की वारदातों के लिए जिम्मेवार अपराधियों पर निगरानी रखने तथा उन्हें पकड़ने के लिए रेल सुरक्षा दल की अपराध आसूचना शाखा और राज्य के खुफिया विभाग की सहायता से विशेष अपराध कक्ष भी स्थापित किया गया है।

(3) यार्डों में या स्टेशन प्लेटफार्मों पर रेल-सम्पत्ति की हिफाजत के लिए ड्यूटी पर तैनात रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को सख्त हिदायत दे दी गयी है कि

रेल कर्मचारियों या यात्रियों पर हिंसात्मक हमला होने आदि की स्थिति में वे फौरन अपराध स्थल पर पहुंचे और पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की हर प्रकार से यथासम्भव सहायता करें ।

रेल दुर्घटनाएं

2274. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3202 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दिये गए आश्वासन से संबन्धित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) जहां तक इन दुर्घटनाओं का संबन्ध है इन 77 मामलों में रेलवे सुरक्षा आयोग तथा जांच आयोग द्वारा की गई जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1965 से अप्रैल 1969 तक दुर्घटनाओं में घायल व्यक्तियों और मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को क्षतिपूर्ति और अनुग्रह भुगतान के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कुल 54, 63, 142. 14 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी ।

(ग) इन 77 दुर्घटनाओं के कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं—

क्रम संख्या	कारण	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती —	39
2.	रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलती —	13
3.	उपस्कर की खराबी —	7
4.	तोड़-फोड़ —	15
5.	संयोगजन्य —	2
6.	कारण निश्चित नहीं किया जा सका —	1
		77

दिल्ली आने वाली पश्चिम रेलवे की रेल गाड़ियों का दिल्ली देरी से पहुंचना

2275. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे की दिल्ली आने वाली 3 डाउन, 19 डाउन, 25 डाउन तथा 23 डाउन रेलगाड़ियों को काफी समय के लिए दिल्ली और मथुरा के बीच रोक लिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में ये गाड़ियां कितनी बार रोकी गई और इस के मुख्य कारण क्या थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त गाड़ियों को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर देर से पहुंचने के कारण यात्री मिलान गाड़ियों को पकड़ने में असफल रहते हैं और संसद सदस्यों को भी अपने संसदीय काम करने में देरी हो जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Stinking Smell between Sahibabad and Ghaziabad on Northern Railway

2276. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an area covering about two furlongs which given a very stinking smell, between Sahibabad and Ghaziabad Junction on the Northern Railway, through which every Up and Down train has to pass and the passengers sitting therein begin to suffocate;

(b) whether the source of this stinking smell is the industrial waste water drained out of the Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., Mohan Nagar (U.P.), which is going on storing in low-lying Railway land on both sides of Railway track;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to find an outlet for this water so that stinking small is also removed from there ; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be done and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) While travelling from Sahibabad to Ghaziabad passengers do get bad smell which is more discernible during summer months.

(b the waste water drained out from the industrial premises, accumulates in low lying areas outside Railway boundary.

(c) and (d). It does not concern the Railway Ministry, but the matter will be brought to the attention of the State Government.

मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर रेलों तथा अन्य माल की नीलामी

2277. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी-मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1969 तक रेलों तथा अन्य सामान की नीलामी से सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) पुरानी रेलों को किस दर पर बेचा गया और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पार्टियों अथवा व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिन्होंने उनको प्रत्यक्ष अथवा नीलामी के द्वारा खरीदा था ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 63.75 लाख रु० ।

(ख) 5291 मीटरिक टन पुरानी पटरियां बेची गयीं, जिनका मूल्य प्रति मीटरिक टन 523 रुपये से 711 रुपये के बीच था ।

(ग) सभी बिक्री, नीलामी द्वारा अथवा टेण्डर द्वारा की गयी । सीधी बिक्री नहीं की गयी । जिन पार्टियों अथवा व्यक्तियों ने पुरानी पटरियां खरीदीं, उनके नामों की सूची नीचे दी गयी है—

(1) अग्रवाल स्टील कारपोरेशन, स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, आगरा ।

(2) पंजाब मेटल कारपोरेशन, 201, स्टील सेन्टर, कारनक बन्दर, बंबई ।

(3) रेनबो इन्डस्ट्रीज, मुजफ्फरनगर ।

(4) सूरज बलराम एण्ड सन्स, कूपरगंज, कानपुर ।

(5) झांसी आयनर एण्ड रोलिंग मिल्स, झांसी ।

(6) वर्धमान ट्रेडर्स, लोहामण्डी, आगरा ।

(7) दौलतराम मक्खनलाल, आगरा ।

(8) भागवानदास रामशरण लाल जैन, आगरा ।

(9) पवन कुमार, सिविल लाइन्स, झांसी ।

(10) श्री ओम प्रकाश, अलीगढ़ ।

(11) श्री रामनरेश, कानपुर ।

(12) लेखराज हजारी लाल, आगरा ।

(13) सतना स्टील रीरोलिंग फाउन्ड्री, सतना ।

(14) झांसी आयरन एण्ड स्टील रीरोलिंग मिल्स, झांसी ।

(15) वर्धमानपुर ट्रेडर्स, आगरा ।

एक रेलवे अधिकारी के परिवार को वित्तीय सहायता

2278. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मास पूर्व मथुरा जंकशन पर हुई एक रेलवे दूर्घटना में एक उपवाणिज्य अधीक्षक की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शोक-संतप्त परिवार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है, हालांकि उस अधिकारी की मृत्यु कर्तव्य पालन में हुई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके परिवार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 23-8-1969 को कोसी कलां स्टेशन पर घटित एक रेल दुर्घटना में झांसी के मंडल वाणिज्य अधीक्षक की मृत्यु हो गयी थी ।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले में क्षति-पूर्ति का भुगतान सम्बन्धी प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

मानिकपुर झांसी लाइन (मध्य रेलवे) पर इंजनों की कमी

2279. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो आने और दो जाने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों के लिये केवल 2 इंजन हैं अर्थात् जो इंजन रात को झांसी से गाड़ी ले जाता है, यही प्रात. दूसरी गाड़ी मानिकपुर लाता है और इस प्रकार दोनों गाड़ियां मानिकपुर से देरी से चलती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, हालांकि बार-बार सरकार का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यात्रियों को होने वाली उक्त असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क). 521 डाउन / 522 अप और 523 डाउन / 524 अप झांसी-मानिकपुर सवारी गाड़ियों को खींचने के लिए डब्ल्यू० एल० श्रेणी के चार इंजन आंबटित किये गये हैं और वे पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं । इन गाड़ियों के देर से चलने और परिणामस्वरूप मानिकपुर से छूटने में अक्सर देर हो जाने का कारण है खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना और तार का काटा जाना आदि ।

(ख) और (ग). इन गाड़ियों के दैनिक चालन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है और इन्हें समय से चलाने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । इन गाड़ियों के समय-पालन के सम्बन्ध में अक्तूबर, 1969 में कुछ सुधार दिखायी पड़ा है तथा इनके चालन में और सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाया जायेगा ।

यात्री गाड़ियों का बिना प्रकाश चलना

2280. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यात्री गाड़ियों में प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क). सामान्यतः सभी सवारी डिब्बों में पर्याप्त रोशनी की व्यवस्था की जाती है। फिर भी गाड़ी में रोशनी के साजसामान की चोरी, उपस्करों की खराबी, सामान की कमी और अनुरक्षण में त्रुटियों के कारण कभी-कभी रोशनी की व्यवस्था खराब हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) रेलें इस बारे में बहुत सजग रहती हैं कि रोशनी का साज सामान अच्छी चालू हालत में रहे और उनके अनुरक्षण में सुधार करने के लिए तथा उठाईगीरी एवं चोरी की रोकथाम के उद्देश्य से सुरक्षा की बेहतर व्यवस्था करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गयी है।

Percentage of population dependent ou industries

2281. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFHIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Indian population dependent on the various Industries other than agriculture;

(b) the State-wise figures of percentage of population dependent on Industries; and

(c) whether Government have any target to divert pressure from agriculture to industries and, if so, what is the target and by when it is to be attained ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Information about population dependent on various industries other than agriculture is not available.

(c) No target to divert pressure from agriculture to industries has been fixed. It is, however, expected that in view of accelerated growth of organised mining and manufacturing, the encouragement of ancillary and small scale industries, greater provision for rural electrification, rising level of construction activities etc., non-farm employment is expected to grow at a fast rate.

Price increase of consumers goods

2282. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of price increase of consumer goods to that of foodgrains ;

(b) whether it is a fact that whereas price increase of consumer goods has increased several times, the price increase of farm products is meagre and as such the farmers have been adversely affected in recent years; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to remedy this plight of farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the Index Number of whoiesale Prices classified into seven major groups for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (April-October, 1969) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2184/69]. It will be noticed therefrom that the group *'manufactures'*, in which most of *consumer goods* are included, has risen by 2.5 per cent in 1968-69 over 1967-68, and by 5.1 per cent in 1969-70 (seven months average) over 1968-69. As regards *food articles*, they have gone down by 5.2 per cent in 1968-69 over 1967-68 but have gone up by 0.1 per cent in 1969-70 over 1968-69.

(c) Government is pursuing the policy of maximising internal procurement of foodgrains for supply for current consumption for building adequate buffer stocks and to provide price support at prices remunerative to the formers. Procurement prices are fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission

after discussion with the State Cheif Ministers.

Resignation of Advocate-General of Bihar

2283. SHRI P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a convention that the Advocate-Generals have to resign with change of Governments in States :

(b) how many times the Advocate-General of Bihar resigned during the frequent changes of Governments in that State ;

(c) whether it is not a fact that despite his resignation being accepted by the Shoshit Dal Government ; he is still continuing: and

(d) whether Government propose to call for records from the Bihar Government to ascertaion the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : (a) to (c). There is no information available in the Ministry of Law on the issues raised in the question.

(d) Does not arise.

Issue of licence to M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd, Bombay

2284. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hindustan Electric Company, now called M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Bombay was issued industrial licence to manufacture heavy electrical equipment within one month of their application;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their foreign collobaration was approved within a week of their application;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was done at the instance of Shri B. D. Kalelkar who was an employees of the aforesaid firm; and

(d) if so, whether any action was taken against Shri Kalelkar ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Electric Company (now called Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd) had submitted an application dated 12-9-61 for a licence under the Industries Act for expansion along with a draft colloboration agreement. The terms of collaboration were examined and approved by Government on the 14.9.61 subject to an industrial licence being granted to them. The application for a licence was considered by the Licensing Committee on 22.9.61. The Committee recommended the grant of licence subject to the condition that 25% of the annual production should be exported in consultation with the foreign firm. The licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was issued to the firm on the 6th October, 1961.

(c) Shri B.D. Kalelkar, at the time of this application was holding the post of Senior Industrial Adviser in the Directorate General of Technical Development. He was the Director in-charge of Hindustan Electric Co. Ltd. prior to his appointment in the post of Industrial Adviser in the Directorate General of Technical Development in 1954. There is nothing to suggest that action on this case was expedited at Dr. Kalelkar's instance.

(d) Does not arise.

राज्यों में वक्फ-सम्पत्ति वक्फ बोर्ड

2285. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में वक्फ-सम्पत्ति का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में वक्फ बोर्ड के अध्यक्षयों के नाम तथा पत्ते पृथक पृथक क्या हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रत्येक वर्ष पृथक पृथक सारे देश में वक्फ बोर्ड की कुल आय कितनी थी;

(घ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिनके वक्फ बोड के 31 मार्च, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लेखा परीक्षित लेखे सरकार को पेश कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) किन किन राज्यों के किन किन वित्तीय वर्षों के राज्यों वक्फ बोर्ड के लेखा परीक्षित लेखे अब तक कि सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा ज्योंहि प्राप्त होगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rising Prices of Cars

2286. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that car prices have risen substantially during the recent period ;

(b) if so, prices of different types of cars manufactured in India in 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1968-69 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that monopolistic practices resorted to by the car manufacturers are responsible for the price rise ;

(d) if not, the causes of the rising prices of the Indian made cars ; and

(e) whether an economist at the Institute of Public Administration has suggested a number of concrete steps to curb monopolistic practices of car manufacturers ; and if so, what action, if any, has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMNT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFEAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The prices of cars manufactured in the country have been going up since 1956 as indicated below :—

Make of Car	Net Dealer prices ruling on			
	1.1.56 Rs.	1.1.61 Rs.	1.1.69 Rs.	1.12.69 Rs.
Ambassador	8,380	10,506	13,848	14,272
Fiat	8,043	8,815	11,660	13,434
Standard	7,643	9,329	13,344	13,344

(c) and (d) The prices of cars manufactured in the cauntry have been rising due to increase in the cost of production on account of the following factors :—

(i) Increase in the prices of imported components and raw materials.

(ii) Increase in the prices of indigenous components and raw materials.

(lii) Increase in the incidence of Government levies.

(iv) Increase arising out of the impact of devaluation of the Rupee.

(v) Increase in labour costs, etc.

(e) Government have seen the article of an economist at the Institute of Public Administration Published in the *National Herald* New Delhi of the 22nd September, 1969 and the views expressed therein have heen noted. In order to make available cars at fair prices to the consumers, Government have already fixed, on a statutory basis, the ceiling prices of cars manufactured in the country with effect from the 21st September, 1969. Government are also pursuing a proposal to set up a project in the public sector for

the manufacture of a low-cost car.

Incidence of Thefts and Pilferage on Indian Railways

2287. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of thefts and pilferage have enormously increased and the claims are extremely delayed and causing harassment to the customers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to avoid haarassment of the customers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a)Thefts and pilferages of booked consignments, when viewed in relation to the amount of compensation for claims paid therefor which is the only available index in determining the quantity of railway goods pilfered, may be stated, to have increased.

As regards disposal of claims, it may be stated that while, by and large, claims are disposed of with reasonable speed, certain cases, especially relating to traffic booked over a number of railways and involving transhipment from one gauge to another and those involved in cases of thefts or pilferage calling for Police investigation, do get somewhat delayed. Even in such cases, all possible measures are adopted to see that claimants are not put to undue hardship.

(b) the amounts of compensation paid in 1967-68 and 1968-69 on account of thefts and pilferages are given below :

YEAR	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID	
	On account of theft of complete packages or consignments.	On account of pliferages from packages/ consignments.
	(in lakhs)	
1967-68	Rs. 7.48	Rs. 347.8
1968-69	Rs. 7.52	Rs. 433.8

In order to avoid harassment of the claimants the Government have recently appointed a committee to go into all aspects of claims settlement and one of the main terms of reference of this Committee is to suggest ways and means for more expeditious and more judicious disposal of claims.

Preference of Customers for Road Transport

2288. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the customers of goods traffic prefer road transport even by paying higher freight ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that customers prefer road transport to rail transport by paying higher freight, except for certain descriptions of traffic like perishables, medicines and non-bulk consignments moving generally over short distances where they do avail of the advantages inherent in road transport such as the smaller unit of operation, door to door service and quicker transit time.

Amenities to Railway passengers

2289. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger service has considerably deteriorated ;

(b) whether the Platforms, Compartments and Bathrooms are generally found in shabby conditions ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the standard of food has also considerably gone down ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS

(SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand for revision of conversion cost for re-rolling

2290. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion cost for rerolling continues to be Rs. 131 as fixed by the Second Tariff Commission in 1958 ;

(b) whether the re-rolling industry has been constantly urging Government to revise the conversion cost which has become most unrealistic keeping in view the rise in cost of billets and other charges for the industry ;

(c) whether the industry has now urged Government to get their case examined by a Tariff Commission or Government Accountants and in the meantime give them ad hoc increase in the conversion cost to enable them to function economically ; and

(d) whether the matter has been considered by Government and if so, the dicision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Since there is no statutory price control on re-rolled products, there is at present no fixed conversion charge.

(b) and (c) . A memorandum has been received from the Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association urging Government to get their case examined by the Tariff Commission or by Government Accountants.

(d) Yes, Sir. Since re-rollers are free to sell their products at the market price, Government are of opinion that the question of fixing the conversion cost does not arise.

Machinery for Assessing Cost of Prodution

2291. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI S KUNDU :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the suggestion of the Administrative Reforms Commission for the setting up of a machinery to assess the actual cost of production of industrial units ;

(b) whether Government have also taken any decision about the nature of machinery that will be entrusted with this task ; and

(c) whether Government will hold consultations with the industry before arriving at any decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . This question is still under examination and no final decision has yet been taken.

भारत में कोका कोला कम्पनियां

2292. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में पंजीकृत कोका कोला कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कम्पनियां किन-किन नगरों में स्थित हैं ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के निदेशक कौन-कौन व्यक्ति हैं ;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष निर्यात किये जाने वाले कोका कोला में कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त

होता है ; और

(घ) राजस्व की राशि कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारत में पंजीकृत कोका-कोला कम्पनियों की संख्या तथा जिनमें वे स्थित हैं उन नगरों के नामों को बतलाने वाली एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई है। देखिये** संख्या LT—2185/69]

(ख) सूचना इक्ट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन इण्डिया, कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन न्यूयार्क, संयुक्तराज्य अमेरिका की एक शाखा है जो एक अन्तराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है । अतएव कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन इण्डिया द्वारा कोई राजस्व नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

2293. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (रांची) द्वारा इस वर्ष आरम्भ की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के लिए इस वर्ष क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ग) औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में कारपोरेशन का क्या अंशदान है ; और

(घ) इस कारपोरेशन के पास इस समय जो क्रयादेश है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और अभी इसका कौन सा कार्य पूरा होना शेष है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम 1969-70 में कोई नयी परियोजना आरंभ नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) विभिन्न कारखानों के 1969-70 के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित है :—

भारी मशीनें बनाने का कारखाना	27000 टन
ढ़लाई-घड़ाई का कारखाना	45384 टन (इसमें 13000 टन के लगभग सलिष्ट कच्चा लोहा और इस्पात पिण्ड भी शामिल है ।
भारी उपयंत्रों का कारखाना	41 उपयंत्र और 40 ट्रेक्शन किया

(ग) कम्पनी भारी और जटिल तथा आधुनिकतम इंजीनियरी उपस्करों का निर्माण कर रही है, जिनमें कुछेक का निर्माण देश में पहली बार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [**ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया** । [**देखिए** संख्या LT—2186/69]

इस्पात का उत्पादन

2294. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष इस्पात कारखानों से कुल कितना लाभ होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखाने के लिये उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) देश में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस्पात का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) इस्पात कारखाने का कार्य-परिणाम, उपलब्ध क्षमता, उत्पादों, मांग, विक्रय मूल्य, आदा लागत, श्रमिक स्थिति आदि, कई बातों पर निर्भर है। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कारखानों का संबंध है वर्तमान संकेतों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि रोरकेला इस्पात कारखाने को भले ही लाभ हो जाये लेकिन दूसरे कारखानों को 1969-70 में हानि होगी। परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को कुल हानि पहले दो वर्षों की हानियों की तुलना में कम होने की संभावना है।

(ख) यद्यपि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ने चालू वर्ष के लिए अपने इस्पात कारखानों के कुछ उत्पादन लक्ष्य रखे थे तथापि अब तक की वास्तविकता प्राप्ति तथा शेष वर्ष की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए इन लक्ष्यों में इस समय संशोधन किया जा रहा है। टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी आशा करती है कि वह 1.5 मिलियन टन विक्रेय इस्पात का अपना लक्ष्य 96-97 प्र० श० तक प्राप्त कर लेगी। जहां तक इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० का संबंध है मालिक-मजदूर संबंध बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं रहे हैं और यद्यपि इसका लक्ष्य 0.8 मिलियन टन विक्रेय इस्पात तैयार करने का है। इसकी वर्तमान उत्पादन दर अपनी बेलन मिलों की क्षमता का 66 प्र० श० के लगभग है।

(ग) अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1969 की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० और इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० के इस्पात बनाने वाले प्रमुख कारखानों ने 2.3 मिलियन टन विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन किया है।

सनावद और खारगोन के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2295. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रेलवे की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड जिले में एक रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि एक लम्बी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है, तो सरकार का विचार इस जिले में रेलवे सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु सनावद से खारगोन तक 35 मील के फासले में एक रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन को कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान समय में निर्माण और परिचालन की ऊंची लागत को देखते हुए, केवल उन्हीं नयी लाइनों के आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम सिद्ध होने की संभावना है, जिन पर अधिक मात्रा में ऐसा यातायात होने की आशा हो जैसे कि अयस्कों, खनिजों और औद्योगिक उत्पादनों की ढुलाई। इस आधार पर, प्रत्यक्षतः इस बात की संभा-

वना नहीं है कि निमाड़ जिले में और इसके इर्द गिर्द मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी क्षेत्र में एक नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव लाभप्रद होगा। वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण भी, फिलहाल सनावद-खारगोन नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है और इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

कोरी फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस

2296. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म उद्योग के लिये कोरी फ़िल्मों के निर्माण हेतु भारत में किस कम्पनी को लाइसेंस दिया गया है ;

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इससे कितने प्रतिशत मांग पूरी हो सकेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कोरी फिल्मों के उत्पादन हेतु सेलोलोज ड्राइसीटेट (बैपफिल्म के लिए) फोटोग्राफिक जिलेटिन तथा मैन्सीटाइजिंग रसायन जैसे कच्चे माल की जरूरत होती है, मैसर्स मैसूर एसीटिरेट तथा कैमीकल कं० लि० बंगलौर को सेलोलोज और ड्राइसोटेट के उत्पादन का लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। मेसर्स प्रोटीन प्रोडक्टस इण्डिया लिमिटेड बम्बई और मैसर्स शौ लीनर लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को फोटोग्राफी जिलैटिन का लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। जहां तक सैन्सीटिव रसायनों का सम्बन्ध है हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस अपनी खपत के लिए उत्पादन करते हैं ऐसी सूचना है।

(ख) मेसर्स मैसूर एसिटेट एण्ड कैमीकल कम्पनी लि० ने इस साल के प्रारम्भ से ही उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। प्रोटीन प्रोडक्टस आर्फ इण्डिया लि० तथा मैसर्स शोलीनर लिमिटेड 1970 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे ऐसी आशा की जाती है।

(ग) यह आशा की जाती है कि इन वस्तुओं की पूरी मांग की पूर्ति उक्त फर्मों द्वारा पूर्ण उत्पादन किये जाने पर हो जायेगी।

Cement Production

2297. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for cement production in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual production and consumption of cement in the country;

(d) the requirement of cement during the Fourth Plan; and

(e) whether all the units are working at full installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, sir, the industry is delicensed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The capacity and consumption of cement at the end of 1968 was 14.31 million tonnes and 11.56 million tonnes respectively while they are expected to be 15.38 million tonnes and 13.5 million tonnes respectively at the end of 1969.

(d) A production target of 18 million tonnes has been indicated in the Draft Plan.

(e) Yes, sir, about 87% of the capacity which may be considered to be satisfactory.

Limit of Size of Large Industrial Units

2298. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a conflict between his Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade regarding limiting the size of large industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, the points of conflict between the two Ministries; and

(c) the reaction of his Ministry to the views expressed by the Foreign Trade Ministry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various proposals for modifications in licensing policy are under consideration of Government in the light of the recommendations and views of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, the Planning Commission and other agencies. In this context, the question of additional manufacturing capacity in various industrial undertakings to cover export requirements and possibilities would also be taken into account.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कारखानों के लिये अपेक्षित उपकरण

2299. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखानों में लगाये जाने वाले उपकरणों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

लक्ष्मीपुर और सिसवा बाजार (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन

2300. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लक्ष्मीपुर और सिसवा बाजार रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण हेतु सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन के किस तारीख तक प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है और निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कम्पनी-कानून के अन्तर्गत सलाहाकार समिति की नियुक्ति

2301. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 को धारा 410 के अन्तर्गत एक पांच-सदस्यीय सलाहाकार समिति बनाई है जैसा कि

हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' के 2 अगस्त, 1969 के अंक में एक समाचार में प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या-क्या हैं, वह कितने समय के लिये बनाई गई है तथा उसके निर्देश पद क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने 1 अगस्त, 1969 से, पांच सदस्य युक्त, द्वित्तीय परामर्शदायी समिति का गठन, 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए किया है। इस समिति का कार्य सरकार अथवा, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, को, इनके द्वारा निर्देशित, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रशासन से उत्पन्न विषयों को परामर्श देना है। गठित समिति के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते बताता हुआ, एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	सदस्यों के नाम	पते
1.	श्री भास्कर मित्तर	अध्यक्ष, मैं० एन्ड्यू यले एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता।
2.	श्री टी० एस० सन्थानम	निदेशक, मैं० सुन्दरम पोर्टस प्रा० लि०, मद्रास।
3.	श्री कान्ति महता	प्रधान सचिव मैं० इन्डियन नेशनल माइन्स वर्कस फैडरेशन, कलकत्ता।
4.	श्री एम० आनन्दम एम० पी० (राज्य सभा)	शास-प्राप्त लेखाकार, मकान नं० 10,2,96, III, मेन रोड, भाउदावल्ली, सिकन्दराबाद।
5.	श्री तेनूभाई डी० देसाई, सालोसिटर	अध्यक्ष, बम्बई शेयर होल्डर्स, एसोसियेशन, बम्बई।

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2302. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, there is one Officer for every 11 workers and officers, wage bill is just half of that of the workers and staff taken together ;

(b) whether the present production of the Heavy Engineering Corporation is just 17 per cent of the rated capacity and it is not so because of lack of market ;

(c) whether one Officer was sent to the U.S.A. and other countries to seek orders but without securing orders he came back ; resigned and sought employment abroad and whether again a group of four officers is to go to the U.S.A. and other countries ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to thoroughly examine the question of reducing number of officers, removing those having links with anti-H.E.C. countries and interests and stopping the trip of officers to the U.S.A. and, if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) It is true that the average ratio of officers and staff in Heavy Engineering Corporation is 1:11. Those in the officers category are mostly Engineers, Technicians and also officers in specialised branches like Stores and Purchase, Finance, Commercial,

Medical, Security, Safety, Labour welfare etc. It is not correct that officers' wage bill is just half that of workers and staff together.

(b) Projects of this nature inevitably have a long gestation period as production build-up is gradual with increased productivity taking place over a period of time as skills are acquired by the workers on heavy and sophisticated technological equipment and machinery. Production build-up is yet to reach the rated capacity in the plants. The ultimate capacity and the estimated production build-up and the actual production during 1968-69 are as under :—

	Rated capacity	Build-up	Production
Foundry Forge Plant	148,240 tonnes	21,650 tonnes	16,641.82 tonnes
Heavy Machine Building Plant	80,000 tonnes	30,000 tonnes	23,852.5 tonne (including 9740 tonnes of structurals from other agencies)
Steel Structural Fabrication Shop.	25,000 tonnes	Nil	Nil
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	278 Nos.	33 Nos.	8 Nos.

(c) The reference appears to be to the ex-Commercial Manager who left the services of the company after tendering resignation in May, 1969. He had not been sent on tour to U.S.A. He had however been sent to some countries in Europe, Middle East and Australia in 1967 in connection with sales promotion work. The company is not aware about the officer seeking employment in a foreign country. In August-September, 1969, the Chairman of the company went on official tour to U.S.S.R., Europe and U.A.R. The Deputy Chairman of the company left India in October, 1969 on official tour to U.S.A., Europe and U.S.S.R., and three Engineers were deputed to assist him.

(d) Posts of officers in the company are sanctioned and vacancies are filled, after careful consideration of the question of essentiality by the Management from time to time. The company is not aware of any of its officers working against its interests in collusion with any foreign power. It is in the interest of the company to explore foreign markets for export of its products. To place restrictions on visits of its officers to any particular country would, therefore, not be desirable.

Shifting of Employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2303. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Muslim employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranch. living in over-crowded and unihabitable temporary accommodation have been shifted to quarters in groups as planned during the days of the former Chairman, or as decided at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee at Ranchi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether unauthorised occupation of above 100 quarters proposed to be allotted to the evicted Muslim employees of H.E.C. did take place recently ;

(e) if so, whether all of them have been vacated and action taken for the unauthorised occupation ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The earlier proposal to shift the muslim emyloyees to quarters in groups could not be implemented in view of opposition from the others. At the last meeting of the Consultative Committee, no particular decision was taken. It was recognised that the issue was a delicate one and required careful handling. It was agreed that the matter should be examined in consultation with all concerned and a solution acceptable to all, expedited. Action in this regard is being taken.

(d) to (f). It has been reported that some of the vacant houses which had been earmarked for the Muslim employees were being surreptitiously occupied by others. The vacation of the quarters is being considered along with the question of resettlement of muslim employees,

यात्रियों के लिए राजेन्द्र पुल पर हाल्ट स्टेशन

2304. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में सिमारिया घाट के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये राजेन्द्र पुल के उत्तरी सीमान्त में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने की मांग पर विचार किया है अथवा कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि ऐसा हाल्ट स्टेशन बन जाने से सिमारिया घाट पर पवित्र स्नान करने के लिए सिमारिया घाट तथा हथिडाह से पैदल आने वाले हजारों यात्रियों से प्रति वर्ष हजारों रुपयों की आय होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ङ). सिमारिया और हाथीदह स्टेशनों के बीच राजेन्द्र पुल के उत्तर को ओर राजेन्द्र पुल हाल्ट नामक एक ट्रेन हाल्ट पहले से मौजूद है। गंगा स्नान के लिए आने वाले यात्री इस हाल्ट का लाभ उठाते हैं।

राजेंन्द्र पुल हाल्ट, सिमरिया से 3.6 किलोमीटर और हाथीदह से 2.7 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है। राजेन्द्र पुल हाल्ट और समीपवर्ती स्टेशनों के बीच किसी अतिरिक्त हाल्ट की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है

डिवीजनल मुख्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये अपेक्षित यातायात

2305. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिवीजनल मुख्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये अनुमानत: कितनी आय अथवा यातायात की मात्रा की आवश्यकता होती है ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के चार डिवीजनों में यातायात सोनपुर तथा समस्तीपुर से अधिक है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक डिवीजन में यातायात-कितना-कितना है तथा 1967 और 1968 में समस्तीपुर और सोनपुर में यातायात कितना कितना था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक रेलवे की रेल लाइन की मील-दूरी का हिसाब-किताब रखती है ;

(घ) क्या डिवीजन खोलने से पहले कोई यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के जिला मुख्यालय का, जो इस डिवीजन के बनने से पहले था तथा जिन्हें डिवीजनल मुख्यालय नहीं बनाया गया है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) मंडलों का निर्माण प्रशासन के युक्ति करण, खर्च में मित-व्ययिता और परिचालन दक्षता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है। किसी रेलवे में किसी मंडल के आकार और मंडलों की संख्या निश्चित करते समय प्रत्यक्ष रूप में राजस्व पर विचार नहीं किया जाता। ढोये गये यातायात की मात्रा भी विचार किये जाने वाले बहुत से कारणों में से केवल एक है। मंडलों के आकार और उनकी संख्या तथा उनका मुख्यालयों निश्चित करने में स्थान की भौगोलिक और सामरिक स्थिति जैसे तथ्यों के साथ-साथ मार्ग किलोमीटर, ढोये जाने वाले यातायात की मात्रा, चलस्टाक की संख्या, कर्मचारियों की संख्या आदि के आधार पर से निकाले गये काम के समग्र भार सूचक का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(ख) जी हां। तीन पूरे मंडलों और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के एक परिचालन मंडल के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रफल में होने वाला यातायात मिलकर, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के वर्तमान सोनपुर और समस्तीपुर जिलों के यातायात से अधिक है। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के चार वर्तमान जिलों और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर और समस्तीपुर में हर एक के यातायात का 1966-67 और 1967-68 का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

जिले का नाम	वर्ष	यात्री गाड़ी कि० मी० (000)	कुल लाख मीटरिक टन कि० मी० (दस लाख में)
सोनपुर	1966-67	3405	1600
	1967-68	3468	1581
समस्ती पुर	1966-67	3321	806
	1967-68	3363	761
अलीपुर दुआर	1966-67	2813	2558
	1967-68	3078	2549
कटिहार	1966-67	2566	2423
	1967-68	2603	2393
लमडिंग	1966-67	1601	1420
	1967-68	1712	1413
तिनसुकिया	1966-67	808	539
	1967-68	769	530

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Trafficking among Young Women

2306. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trafficking

in young women is in vogue in the northern hilly areas in particular and other parts of the country in general ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the kidnapped women are being sent to foreign countries ;

(c) whether Government are aware that Police has a hand in these nefarious activities ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to check this immoral business and the Police association therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) There was a traditional system of traffic in women from the Hill Areas. But this has been banned and regiorous measures are taken to eradicate this practice. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force throughout the country including hilly areas.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Fast Running of Trains on Delhi-Calcutta Line Unsafe

2307. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inspectorate staff like the Permanent Way Inspectors have opined that fast running of trains on Delhi-Calcutta line is not safe ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for fast running of trains on this line against the opinion of those responsible for maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of Railway Pool of Quarters with those of Directorate of Estates

2308. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway employees in Delhi have been demanding the merger of the Railway pool of quarters with the Estate Directorate of Works, Housing and Urban Development Ministry for the purpose of allotment of accommodation ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Implementation of Orders issued by Railway Board for Non-Gazettted Railway Employees

2309. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders of Railway Board by which non-gazetted staff is to be benefited, are not implemented fully for long intervals in the name of economy, by the Zonal Railways while orders for the benefit of Gazetted staff are implemented fully within a week of the receipt of the same ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discrimination ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken in this behalf to remedy the evil ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). There may be some administrative delays on Zonal Railways in implementing Board's orders in certain specific cases, but it is not true that the implementation of orders are delayed in case of non-gazetted staff in the name of economy. No discrimination is made between Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff in this regard.

Death Penalty for Railway Saboteurs

2310. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to impose death penalty on the Railway saboteurs ; and

(b) if so, what is the procedure that will be followed before a person is awarded death penalty ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, a proposed bill for amending *inter-alia* section 126 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 will shortly be introduced in the Parliament.

(b) The procedure will be as prescribed in the relevant law

Subsidy to Eutrepreneurs for setting up Industries in Backward Areas

2311. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee of National Development Council at its meeting held on the 26th September, 1969 has favoured a Central subsidy to encourage the setting up of Industrial Undertakings in the backward areas ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the committee has suggested that 10 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of such projects should be met by the Central Government in the form of subsidy ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : a) and (b). The Committee of the National Development Council as its meeting held on the 26th September, 1969 recommended that the Government of India should subsidise the establishment of industrial units in the backward areas, the subsidy being one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects, both in the private and public sectors, where such capital cost does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in individual cases ; projects and schemes involving investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs should be considered on merit.

(c) Government agree with the above recommendations.

Beggars in Calcutta

2312. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey regarding beggar population in Calcutta showed that the city has 36,000 beggars and vagrants living in the pavements ;

(b) whether last census report indicated the beggar population of this city as 17,000 ;

(c) whether near-doubling of the beggar population of the city has aggravated social hygienic and crime problems for the city ;

(d) whether almost every month on an average 30 deserted children are found in the city streets ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to tackle such problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (e). Infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deterioration in Efficiency of Working of Railways

2313. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operating ratio of Railways during 1960-61 stood at 78.75 per cent and in 1967-68 it had gone up to 84.55 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been in spite of an increase in fares and freights;

(c) if so, whether it does not reflect deterioration in the efficiency of the working of the Railways;

(d) whether any attempts were made to find out the reasons for the deterioration in performance and, if so, the result of the finding;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the operating ratio; and

(f) if the reply to part (e) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). An increase in the operating ratio does not necessarily mean deterioration in the efficiency of working of the Railways, as the operating ratio is affected not only by variations in the level of fares and freight, but also by the level of traffic and by increases in the prices of materials and wages of staff. The operating ratio is bound to go up if the prices of materials and wages of staff increase at a faster rate than the increase in earnings. Taking only the price of coal and of iron and steel and the *per capita* cost of staff, which account for the major portion of the working expenses, the price of coal has increased by 70 per cent between 1960 61 and 1967-68, that of iron and steel has increased by 46 per cent, and the *per capita* cost of employees by 52 per cent, while the increase in the average rate charged per passenger kilometre has been only 24 per cent and in the rate charged per tonne kilometre only 25 per cent. It is also relevant to observe that the expense element in calculating operating ratio includes the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, which has risen from Rs. 45 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 95 crores in 1967-68. In addition, while there was no Pension Fund in 1960-61, there was a contribution of Rs. 9 93 crores in 1967-68 to this Fund, which has increase the operating ratio still further.

No single index or set of indices relating to individual facets of operation can correctly indicate the overall efficiency of railway working. A composite operating-*cum*-efficiency index, worked out on the basis of sixteen selected items generally accepted as indices of efficiency of railway working in different fields indicates that overall operating-*cum*-efficiency index has gone up from 114.6 in 1960 61 to 118.1 in 1967-68, with 1950-51 as the base. It is this improvement in the overall efficiency that has made it possible to keep the increases in fares and freights at much less than the rise in the operating costs.

(d) to (f). In view of the reply to parts (b) and (c), these question do not arise. However, continuous efforts are being made to put the railway assets to more intensive use and effect economy wherever possible to counteract the effect of rising operating costs.

Expenditure on Fuel during 1967-68.

2314. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1967-68 the goods traffic carried was less than the previous year by 5 million tons but the actual expenditure on fuel during the year was Rs. 10.46 crores more than the budget grant which was on the basis of carrying 8.5 million tonnes more of traffic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rs. 2.72 crores provided for fuel for additional traffic was consumed, although there was no additional traffic;

(c) if so, whether any enquiries have been made and the reasons established; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons, and if no enquiry has been made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WLEFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). It iscorrect that the actual expenditure on Fuel during the year was more than the original budget which was on the basis of carrying 8.5 million tonnes more of traffic. But this increase in the actual expenditure over the original budget grant was mostly due to post budget developments, the more important of which were : —

(*Crores of rupees*)

(1) Post budget increase in the price of coal (Rs. 4.84 crores) and diesel oil (Rs. 0.75 crores)	5.59
(2) Increased sales tax and excise duty on diesel oil.	1.73
(3) More sales tax, excise duties and cess on coal due to increased rates.	0.52
(4) Adjustment of certain arrear bills for sales tax, diesel oil etc.	1.25

These developments during the year were duly provided for in the revised estimates and a supplementary grant of Rs. 9.06 crores was obtained from Parliament to cover the additional expenditure resulting therefrom.

As regards the amount provided for fuel for additional traffic, the position is explained below :—

In the White paper on the Interim Budget presented in March 1967, the following increases were indicated :—

(*In thousands of Rupees*)

(i) More coal for moving the higher level of traffic (Central, Northeastern, Northeast Frontier, Southern, South Central and Western Railways.)	1,22,12
(ii) Expenditure on the extension of diesel services for additionnl traffic on all Railways except the Northeastern Railway and for substitution of diesel for steam traction.	82,09
(iii) Anticipated increase in Electric traction (Central, Eastern, Northern, South Eastern and Western Railways) partly to move additional traffic and partly in substitution of steam traction.	1,39,66
(iv) Reduction in consumption of coal due to the progressive substitution of steam traction by diesel and Electric traction on the Eastern and Northern Railways.	53,30 (Saving)
	2,90,57

When presenting the May 1967 Budget it was brought out in the "Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1967-68", that the price of coal had been revised upwards from 1st of April and Steel prices from 1st of May and that for the quantity of coal provided in the interim budget, this would require and extra provision of about 1 crore. Since, however, the provision for coal in the interim budget for the current year postulated a higher level of goods traffic than last year, it contained a certain cushion which, it was hoped, would be sufficient to absorb this increase. There was in fact a saving of 1.95 crores due to the decrease in consumption of coal due to the lower level of traffic but this was offset by an increase of 1.65 crores on account of heavier consumption of diesel oil and a small increase under Electric energy for traction purposes (11 lakhs), leaving a net saving of 19 lakhs out of the provision of Rs. 2 91 crores made in March, 1967 for extra traffic. But this was absorbed in the increases in the cost of coal and taxes on diesel oil etc. mentioned earlier.

(c) and (d). In view of the position explained in (a) and (b) above, this does not arise.

रेलवे कालेज, टूण्डला में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला

2315. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कालेज टूंडला के हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को बिना किसी कारण कालेज से निकाल दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेज में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले में अनेक बाधायें डाली जाती हैं ताकि वे अपना अध्ययन चालू नहीं रख सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की खुली जांच कराने का आदेश देने का है; और

(घ) रेलवे कालेज, टूंडला में ऐसे कितने अध्यापक हैं जिनको पांच वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लेने के पश्चात् भी स्थायी घोषित नहीं किया गया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे में अप्रशिक्षित हरिजन अध्यापक

2316. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड के पत्र संख्या ई (एस० सी० टी०) 58 सी० एम० एल०/26, दिनांक 3 अक्तूबर, 1959 के अनुसार रेलवे प्रशासन ने उत्तर रेलवे के कितने अप्रशिक्षित हरिजन अध्यापकों को अब तक प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों द्वारा इन्टरमीडियेट परीक्षा पास करने पर तीन अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियां देने के लिए इन्टरमीडियेट में इन्गलिश विषय अनिवार्य होने की शर्त निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे स्कूलों में कोई भी हरिजन अध्यापन ऐसा नहीं है जो अप्रशिक्षित हो ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). रेलवे प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में अध्यापकों को अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियां देने के लिए निर्धारित शर्तें नीचे दी गयीं हैं—

(i) कला अथवा विचार में इंटरमीडिएट की अर्हता प्राप्त करने पर;

या

(ii) वाणिज्य, कृषि में इंटरमीडिएट की अर्हता करने पर या तीन वर्ष के डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष में उत्तीर्ण होने पर;

या

(iii) जैसा कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में व्यवस्था है, केवल अंग्रेजी इंटरमीडिएट की परीक्षा और सभी विषयों में बी० ए० की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने पर ।

उत्तर रेलवे में नियुक्त अध्यापकों की संख्या

2317. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापक, प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त स्नातकों अध्यापकों तथा अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों की संख्या काम वाले अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन में हरिजनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे में नियुक्त अप्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें हरिजनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) कितने अध्यापकों को अब तक स्थायी किया गया है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Direct Train Service between Delhi and Lucknow

2318. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration for starting direct train service between Delhi-Lucknow and Lucknow-Delhi in the morning ;

(b) if so, when the same would be finalised ; and

(c) the difficulties in arriving at an early decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Residential Accommodation to Stenographers on Indian Railways

2319. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4995 on the 26th August 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information given in reply to part (b) of the question was ascertained from the various Zonal Railways ;

(b) if so, the number of Junior, Senior, Junior-Administrative and Senior-Administrative scale officers working on each Zonal Railway and the number of each grade of officers from whom information was ascertained in this respect ;

(c) the number of each grade of officers who are finding difficulty in the absence of stenographic assistance during odd hours ;

(d) the number of each grade of of officers who are not finding difficulty in this respect ; and

(e) the number of each grade of efficers whose stenographers have been provided with Railway accommodation as referred in part (d) of the question answered on the 26th August 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Variation in Pay Scales of Stenographers working in Railways Ministry and Zonal Railways

2320. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great variation in the pay scales of Stenogrephers working in the Ministry/and Zonal Railways ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government would consider to bring parity in their pay scales and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) The duties and responsibilities of Stenographers in the Ministry like other Central Secretariat offices are higher than those of the Stenograpers in the Zonal Railway offices. Besides, the standard of proficiency required in the Secretariat service and in the Subordinate offices is not the same.

(c) Does not arise.

Denial of Promotion to Stenographers for Inspectorial Posts on Indian Railways

2321. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Stenographers working on Indian Railways are denied seeking promotion for certain Inspectorial posts ;

(b) if so, the posts of Inspectors for which they are denied seeking promotion and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government would remove the restriction so placed and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) ; (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filling up of Vacancies in Class III and Class IV Posts in Zonal Railways from suitable State Government Employees

2322. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fixed percentage has been paescribed for filling up of vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts occuring in various Zonal Railways from suitable employees working in State Governments ; and

(b) if so, the number of State Government employees absorbed on different Zonal Railways from the States so far and also the number of empleyees recruited directly ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 33-1/3% of the direct recruitment to permanent vacancies in the Class III categories of Office Clerks, Trains Clerks, Ticket Collectors and Tracers and in the category of Class IV posts in offices are to be filled by State Government employees.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Bridegs over Ganga in Bihar

2323. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ferry Ghats in Bihar where passengers and goods wagons are ferried across the river Ganga and the annual cost incurred in maintaining them ;

(b) whether it will not be economical in the long run to construct one bridge in the place of every two such Ghats ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would get the feasibility and economics of replacements of these Ferry Ghats by regular bridges examinen by an expert body of engineers at an early date.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVIND MENON) : (a) The following three ferry ghats exist in Bihar :

(i) Sakrigali ghat—Manihari ghat.

(ii) Mahendru ghat—Paleza ghat.

(iii) Mahadeopru ghat—Barari ghat.

At Mahendru ghat—Paleza ghat and Sakrigali ghat—Manihari ghat passengers are transported across by steamers. At Mahadeopur ghat—Barari ghat passengers are transported across by steamer and MG goods wagons are transported in wagon barges. Approximate annual cost of maintenance of the ferry ghats is Rs. 62,38,473/-,

(b) and (c). The matter will be looked into.

Public Interferences in running of Train Services in Eastren Region

2324. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the number of public interferences with the running of train services in the Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the total number of public interferences during the last three months ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such practices ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member perhaps, refers to the public interference with the running of train services in the Eastern Zonal Railway. There have been 26 cases of such interferences during the last 3 months. (August to October).

(c) All these cases were reported to the Government Railway Police. The Railways have also taken steps to remove justifiable causes of public resentment due to which such interferences sometimes occur.

Looting of Goods Train on Moradabad--Delhi Section on Northern Railway

2325. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang of armed dacoits stopped and looted a goods train on the Moradabad-Delhi section of the Northern Railway on the 3rd November, 1969;

(b) whether the wagons contained military stores;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(d) whether investigations into the incident have been completed; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Only 12 pairs of military shoes worth 100/- were found short.

(d) Police investigations are continuing.

(e) One miscreant, with two pairs of ankle boots, one country made pistol and fourteen cartridges, has been arrested so far. He has also disclosed the name of three of his associates. Vigorous efforts to arrest them are continuing.

Taking over of Calcutta Port Commissioner's Railway

2326. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert body recommended the taking over of the Calcutta Port Commissioner's Railway by Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) A Study Team of the International Associations on Ports and Harbour suggested that Port Railway operations throughout India might well be improved if the national railways were made responsible for railway operations at all the ports. They recommended a detailed study of all relevant factors effecting national versus local control of railway operations at the major ports. The Commission on major ports appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of

Transport and Shipping is now examining the matter alongwith all other aspects of port working. But, as far as the Minister of Railway is aware, no expert body has recommended the taking over by Government of the Calcutta Port Commissioner's Railway in particular.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Supply of Wagons for Molasses Consignment to West Bengal

2327. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of indents received for Molasses consignment to West Bengal ;

(b) the number of wagons actually provided ;

(c) the average time taken between the date of placement of indents and placement of wagons ; and

(d) whether Government propose to depute any offical to examine the whole position and expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE RAILWARS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No specific period for which the information is required has been indicated in the question. During October 1968 to October 1969 a total of 1875 indents for movement of Molasses to West Bengal were received, out of which 23 were subsequently cancelled by the parties on South-central Railway.

(b) 1852 tankwagons.

(c) It varied from Railway to Railway and from month to month between one day to 15 days, according to the concentration of indents particularly in view of the late release of quota for West Bengal by certain states.

(d) As the demands were met in full, there is no need for any official to examine the position.

Over-bridge near Ballygunge Railway Station, Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

2328. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to construct an over-bridge near the Ballygunge Railway Station of Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway, to ease the traffic congestion;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the same is expected to be implemented ;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Goverment contemplate to prepare and implement such a scheme ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) At the request of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, a proposal to construct a road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing near Ballygunge Railway Station has been included in the Railway's Works programme for 1970-71. The scheme will be implemented after the Calcutta Improvement Trust provide funds for their share of the cost and also acquire land for approaches to be constructed by them.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Indigenous manufacture of Electric Fans

2329. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, along with licensed and installed capacities, of undertakings in the organised and small-scale sectors licensed to manufacture ceiling, table and pedestal fans ;

(b) the total production, separately, for organised and small-scale sectors, of fans,

in the above three categories during the years 1967 and 1968 and month-wise from January to May 1969 ; and

(c) Government's estimate of likely demand for fans separately for each of the three categories during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2187/69]

(c) Separate estimates for each of the three categories are not available for fans. However, the total demand is estimated at 2.5 million nos. for all types of fans.

Indigenous manufacture of Domestic Refrigerators

2330. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, along with licensed and installed capacities, of undertakings in the organised and small-scale sectors licensed to manufacture domestic refigerators ;

(b) the total production, separately, for organised and small-scale sectors, of domestic refrigerators during the years 1967, 1968 and month-wise from January to May 1969; and

(c) Government's estimate of likely demand for domestic refrigerators during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Information regarding capacity in the large scale sector is as under :

Name of the Manufacturer	Licensed/Installed capacity (Annual)
1. M/s. Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad	6,000 Nos.
2. M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal works Ltd., Hyderabad	10,000 Nos.
3. M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	6,000 Nos.
4. M/s. Kalinga Industries Ltd., Calcutta	2,400 Nos.
5. M/s. Sur Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta	2,400 Nos.
6. M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay	11,000 Nos.
Total	37,800 Nos.

Production of domestice refrigerators in the large scale sector has been as follows :

Year	Production (Nos.)
1967	39,478 Nos.
1968	49,998
1969-January	4,265
February	4,540
March	5,040
April	6,425
May	3,793

Quite a number of units in the small-scale sector are known to be manufacturing domestic refrigerator and air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Data about production and install capacities are not available.

(c) It has been estimated that demand for domestic refrigerators is about 1,36,000 Nos. by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

बिना टिकट यात्री

2331. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोनिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीने में सारे देश में जोनवार बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कुल कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये ;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की इस अवधि की तुलना में यह संख्या कम है या अधिक है; और

(ग) क्या जुर्माना बढ़ाने के नियम के लागू होने के बाद बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कुछ कमी हुई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

रेलवे	अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1969	अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1968
मध्य	5,61,087	7,95,967
पूर्व	5,06,002	10,19,429
उत्तर	2,95,260	4,52,044
पूर्वोत्तर	1,87,807	3,05,041
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	1,31,787	2,37,056
दक्षिण	2,20,110	3,42,418
दक्षिण-मध्य	1,74,805	3,12,306
दक्षिण-पूर्व	2,58,403	5,23,365
पश्चिम	4,04,399	6,85,693
कुल	27,39,660	46,73,319

(ग) जी हां ।

यात्री गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से आना

2332. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाखा लाइनों तथा मुख्य लाइनों पर यात्री गाड़ियों के प्रायः विलम्ब से आने की आम-शिकायत है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बड़ी लाइन की अपेक्षा छोटी लाइन के बारे में यह शिकायत अधिक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से आने के कारणों का अध्ययन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियों को समयानुसार चलाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). हालांकि यात्री ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों का समय-पालन सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा है, खासकर उन खण्डों पर जहां खतरे की जंजीर खींचने, दूर संचार फिटिंग की चोरी, सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन आदि की घटनाएं बहुत होती है, फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में सामान्य रूप से सुधार हुआ है, जैसा कि मार्च से अक्तूबर, 1969 तक की अवधि में भारतीय रेलों में यात्री ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों के चालन के विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) यात्री ले जाने वाली सभी गाड़ियों के चालन पर दिन प्रतिदिन पूरी निगाह रखी जा रही है और उनका ठीक समय पर चलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जो कुछ भी हो सकता है किया जा रहा है ।

गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष दौरान अंग्रेजी शराब का प्रचार

2333. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान बड़े बड़े नगरों तथा उप-नगरों में अंग्रेजी शराब का प्रचार करने वाले बड़े-बड़े साईनबोर्ड लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के प्रचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के प्रचार के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य निहित हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) कुछ बड़े शहरों में शराब सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों के प्रदर्शन पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) ऐसे विज्ञापनों के प्रदर्शन को रोकना राज्य सरकारों का काम है, क्योंकि मद्यनिषेध उनका विषय है ।

(ग) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधायें देने लिए खर्च

2334. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान चार करोड़ रुपये के वार्षिक अनुदान में से यात्रियों को और अधिक सुविधायें देने के लिये कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई :

(ख) उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां पूरी धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) 7500 रेलवे स्टेशनों में से ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहां अच्छी रोशनी वाले प्रतीक्षालय, बेंच, पेय जल की सुविधा, अच्छे फर्शवाले प्लेटफार्म तथा छायादार वृक्ष नहीं हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 3.63 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जिन स्टेशनों पर प्रश्न में उल्लिखित सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गयी है—

तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय	...	100
बैंच	...	35
पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था	...	7
अच्छे फर्शवाले प्लेटफार्म	...	156
छायादार वृक्ष	...	50

लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन का निर्यात

2335. **श्री देवेन सेन** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों में देश कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन का 80 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है जबकि लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन का केवल 1 प्रतिशत ही निर्यात होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) विदेशी मंडियों में लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की खपत को देखते हुए, लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों को अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात करने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लघु उद्योगों में देश के कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन का 40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है । निर्यात के बारे में निश्चित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है परन्तु ऐसा समझा जाता है कि लघु

उद्योग क्षेत्र से देश के कुल निर्यात का 5 प्रतिशत से कम ही निर्यात होता है। इसका वास्तविक कारण यह है कि लघु उद्योग आन्तरिक मांगे ही पूरी करने के लिए चलाये गये हैं। बहुत से लघु उद्योग एकक उत्पादन करने में सक्षम नहीं अथवा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मूल्य से अच्छी किस्म वाले माल तैयार नहीं करना चाहते जो विदेशी बाजारों को प्रभावित कर सकें। किस्म नियंत्रण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मूल्यों के दृढ़ मानकों के अनुसार लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में फैली अप्रचलित मशीनें भी उत्पादन के रास्ते में एक बाधा है। साथ ही अधिकतर लघु उद्योगों के पास निर्यात करने के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय साधन अथवा संगठन नहीं है।

(ग) लघु उद्योगों के निर्यात में बृद्धि हो ऐसे उपायों पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखने के लिए लघु उद्योग मंडल ने निर्यात संवर्दन की स्थाई समिति गठित की है। इस स्थाई समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार करती है और यथा संभव उन्हें क्रियान्वित करती है।

Prices, Poduction and Supply of Steel

2336. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of the main varities of steel and the comparable Japanese prices, and the reasons for the difference ;

(b) the total amount of dutles levied on each ton of steel and what percentage does it constitute of the price ;

(c) the percentage of idle capacities in public and private sector steel plants and the reasons for the difference ;

(d) the quantity of steel supplied to industries at international prices and the total amount of subsidy granted ; and

(e) the reasons for which such supply is not extended to all industries and what would be the subsidy for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEVAY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement land on the Table of the House shows the J. P. C. prices [*Placed in the Library See* No. 2188/69] A statement laid on the Table of the House shows the prices in Japan and in India. [*Placed in the Library See* No—2188/69] Steel prices in both countries are the result of various factors like cost of production, supply and demand, quantity produced etc. hence no specific reason or reasons can be ascribed for the differences in prices in two countries.

(b) A statement land on the Table of the House shows the excise duty on steel products. [*Placed in the Library See* No. LT—2188/69]. Since these dutles are specific and not advaloram, it cannot approximately be expressed as percentages of the price. Besides these are certain exemptions from excise duties is indicated in Annexure III.

(c) The utilisation of capacity, on the basis of the production this year is as follows :—

(1)	Tata Iron and Steel Co. Lld.	86%
(2)	Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	73%
(3)	Bhilai Steel Plant	68%
(4)	Durgapur Steel Plant	55%
(5)	Rourkela Steel Plant	65%

The variation in the utilisation of capacity is due mainly to technological factors and labour problems.

(d) and (e). The total payments made under the Export Assistance Scheme to the fabricators for engineering goods upto the end of July was about Rs. 4 crores. Under this assistance scheme, the fabricators are paid the difference between the Indian and International prices of prime steel consumed in the fabrication of engineering goods for the purpose of export. The question of such assistance to all industries, therefore, does not arise. Data are not readily available regarding the quantity of steel covered under this assis-

tance but, since the assistance involved is only about Rs. 4 crores, the quantity involved would not be of a very high order.

Hindustan Machine Tools Tractor Project

2337. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of production of 20 H. P. Tractors by the Hindustan Machine Tools and how does this compare with the price of similar tractors made in the country or imported ;

(b) since the price difference for tractors made and imported is considerable, whether it is the policy of Government to make agriculture subsidise industrial development ;

(c) the reasons why H. M. T. has been allowed to tie up with Czechoslovakia when the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute had offered a tested model, and the reasons why Government are not prepare to test the claim of the C.M.E.R.I. by examination of an expert committee ; and

(d) if industrial development is important, the reasons why Government should not subsidise the extra cost ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMNET, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Hindustan Machine Tools have prepared a preliminary project report for the manufacture of tractors and made a rough estimate of the cost of production. No valid comparison between the cost of production of tractors proposed to be made by Hindustan Machine Tools with the prices of similar tractors either indigenously manufactured or imported is possible at this stage. As the proposal of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited is still under examination and may undergo changes in the course of its being processed it is not considered proper to disclose the details of the scheme at this stage.

(b) It is the general experience that for various reasons the cost of production in India of many engineering products like tractors, automobiles etc. are higher than the imported products. The price of tractors manufactured in India is also higher than comparable tractors imported from abroad. This situation is not the result of any policy of Government that agriculture should subsidise Industrial Development.

(c) The proposal of HMT to tie up with Czechoslovakia is still under examination and no decision on this proposal has yet been taken.

(d) Government do not see any reason why they should subsidise the extra cost of industrial products made in the country.

Criticism of Licensing Committees by Dutt Panel

2338. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Licensing Committees, composed of high officials and politicians, have failed to show ordinary care and consideration to prevent the abuses found by the Dutt Panel;

(b) what changes are contemplated to make the Licensing Committes more responsible for their mistakes; and

(c) the reason why the Licensing Committee is not made a quasijudicial body ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Licensing Committee which is constituted under Rule 10 of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 comprises of the representatives of the Department of Industrial Development and also of other Ministries concerned with Industrial licensing. The Committee considers applications for the grant of industrial licence, having regard to the approved plans, if any, of the Central Government for the development of the Scheduled industry concerned and, where no such plans exist, to the existing capacity of

the scheduled industry, the demand and supply position, availability of raw materials, plant and machinery and other relevant factors. By and large, the Licensing Committee has fulfilled the role expected of it under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules. In the absence of such a committee, speedy and systematic decisions on applications for industrial licences could not have been reached. However, certain instances of irregularities lapses and improprieties have been pointed out by the Dutt Committee and it is proposed to refer these to a Commission of Inquiry to be set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Apart from this, Government are also considering what remedial measures would be necessary to prevent recurrence of lapses pointed out by the Dutt Committee and what further guide lines, in addition to those incorported in the Rules, could be issued to the Licensing Committee.

In order to promote repaid development, Licensing decisions have to be taken speedily in the light of numerous relevant factors which keep changing from time to time. Government, therefore, do not consider it either practical or necessary to convert the Licensing Committee into a quasi-judicial body.

Industrial Licensing Policy

2339. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in respect of social policy recommended by the Dutt Panel, what are Government's views as regards "Social Audit" proposed by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and some industrialists, which will include representatives of consumers ; and

(b) whether the "Joint Sector" recommended by the Dutt Panel will also include enterprises financed by the nationalised banks and, if so, what is the staff available with Government with managerial experience against the number of enterprises financed by Government agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The recommendations of the Dutt Committee on social aspects of industrial licensing policy and other related matters have been widely commented upon. The different suggestions received in this regard are under consideration of Government and decisions would be finalised on these recommendations taking all viewpoints into account.

(b) The 'Joint Sector' concept suggested by the Dutt Committee refers to enterprises where financial assistance is given by public financial institutions. No reference has been made to nationalised banks in the Committee's report, as the nationalisation of 14 banks was a later event. The recommendations of the Committee relating to the 'Joint Sector' are under the consideration of Government in the Ministy of Finance.

Licensing Policy

2340. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE TRADE AND COMPANY APFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how can large industries participate in Schedules A and B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 which are reserved for Government ; the reasons why Government do not denationalise their enterprises partially ;

(b) how is licensing of large industries in middle sector justified when the Planning Commission has provided for delicensing of industries which do not require imported plant ;

(c) whether reservation for the Small Scale Sector will not increase prices and to that extent limit the extension of higher standard of living ;

(d) what product bans are contemplated and how are the bans justified on enterprises for which Government themselves have issued licences ; and

(e) how can "Area bans" succeed when they have been tried and given up by the Maharashtra Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is presumed the reference is to Schedules A and B of the Industrial Policy Resolution, In so far as Industries falling in Schedule A are concerned, these are to be developed exclu ively in the public sector. The industries in Schedule B are to be progressively State-owned ; the State will take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but private enterprise will also be allowed to supplement the effort of the State, wherever considered necessary. With the adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective, the deve-ment of industries in the public sector has to receive accelerated emphasis. There is, therefore, no question of denationalising state enterprises.

(b) to (e) : The recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee relating to these questions are under active consideration of the Govern-ment, and the decisions are likely to be announced shortly.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Limited, Calcutta

2341. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of IND JSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 615 on the 19th August, 1969 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta and state :

(a) whether the Defence Ministry has confirmed that they had placed their order on M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. for the supply of oil barrels to Defence in 1962;

(b) if so, the details of their order;

(c) whether the then Minister of Industry did ever ask his department to put before him the letter of the Defence Ministry whereby they had placed their order on M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. for the supply of oil barrels which the firm is said to have executed as emphasised by Shri P. C. Sen, Ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take against persons who were responsible for recognition of fresh capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. for manufacturing oil barrels during the pendency of Industry on banned list ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). Attention is invited to pages 42-52 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee presented to the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1969. Government's views on the recommendations of the Committee will be furnished to the Committee and a final decision will be taken thereon after the further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to the Government.

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manu-facturing Co., Bombay

2342. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3952 on the 19th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the required information relating to parts (a) and (b) of the above question has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government would also lay on the Table of the House the details of the plant and machinery of Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., for manu-facturing small drums after they shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay in the year 1959 for manufacturing Bitumen Drums by virtue of their blanket contract entered into between themselves and M/s. Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery Co. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The requisite information regarding list of machines and equipments shifted by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. from Sewri to Trombay is still not ready. The details about the plant for the manufacture of small drums will also be obtained and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Setting up of a Gas Cylinder Unit in Public Sector

2343. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 22nd July, 1969 and state :

(a) the nature of action since taken by Government on the report of the National Industrial Development Corporation to set up a high pressure gas cylinder unit in the public sector ; and

(b) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The examination of the project report has been completed and final decisions regarding this project will be taken shortly.

(b) The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 378 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 154. The gross return on the investment is estimated at 10.2% when full production is achieved. It is expected that full production will be achieved in the 3rd year of operation.

Re-statement of differnt categories of Railway employees who took part in September, 1969 strike

2344. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHKI P. N. SOLANKI ;
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PARSAD :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI TENNETT VISWANATHAM :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees who are either suspended, removed, dismissed or whose services were terminated for taking part in the strike of September, 1968 of the Central Government employees, have not been taken back in service ;

(b) if so, how many of them on different Railways and on different Zones and Divisions, Category-wise, have still not been taken back till date ;

(c) the number of employees as above in permanent, quasi-permanent and in temporary service ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are considering their cases sympathetically ; and

(e) if so, when they will be taken back and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information as available is laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in Library. See* No. LT—2189/69].

(d) and (e). Cases of all employees who were originally suspended/removed/dischargad have been reviewed from time to time in accordance with Government's decisions and all employees except those who were charged with violence, intimidation or active instigation have been restored to duty.

Fixation of Price of Paraffin for Delhi

2345. SHRI D.R. PARMAR :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a latter dated the 22nd May, 1969 from the Hon. Secretary of the Delhi Wax Candle Manufacturers Association (Regd.), Delhi in connection with the fixation of rates for paraffin in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details of the letter and the replies thereto and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association complained of higher rates being charged in Delhi in comparison with Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, by M/s. Burmah Shell Oil Co. (Bombay). As there is no statutory control over price of wax, Government has not fixed any rates for it. The Association was informed accordingly.

Fixation of Price of Wax for Delhi

2346. SHRI DEVAN SEN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI GUNANAD THAKUR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Delhi Wax Candle Manufacturers Association (Regd.) has written letters dated the 4th July, 1969 to his Addl. Private Secretary as well as to the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) of his Ministry in connection with the fixation of rates of wax for Delhi.

(b) if so, the details of the letters and the replies thereto ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The Association complained of higher rates being charged in Delhi in comparison with Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, by M/s. Burmah Shell Oil Co. (Bombay). As there is no statutory control over prices of wax, Govt. has not fixed any rates for it. The Association was informed accordingly.

Production of passenger cars

2347. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Motors has submitted a proposal for increasing their capacity for manufacturing passenger cars to 80,000 per annum and, if so, when and with what result;

(b) whether the Premier Automobiles had also submitted a proposal to increase their annual production capacity to 60,000 cars and, if so, when and with what results ;

(c) why is manufacture of a small car at lower prices sought when the existing manufacturing units are prepared to manufacture more cars which will automatically bring down the prices; and

(d) how much small is the proposed small car going to be than the present Standard car in which a tall person has to fold himself to be accommodated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In June, 1965, M/s. Hindustan Motors had submitted a proposal for increasing their capacity for

the manufacture of passenger cars to 70,000 to 80,000 cars per annum. In a letter dated the 11th May, 1968 addressed to the Planning Commission, M/s. Premier Automobiles had also proposed to increase their capacity to 50,000 cars per annum in three stages. However, no applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 had been received from the firms in this regard.

No final decision on the car expansion proposals of the firms was taken pending a decision on the general question as to the manner in which additional capacity for the manufacture of prssenger cars should be created.

(c) Government are of the view that if a small car adequate for an average family of about five and of dependable quality is to be made available to the public at a price substantially lower than the prevailing prices of the cars at present manufactured in the country, it would be necessary to set up a new unit of an economic size equipped with upto date machinery.

(d) A final decision on the choice of the small car to be taken up for manufacture in new unit is still to be taken.

Strikes in Durgapur Steel Plant

2348. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production at the Durgapur Steel Plant has gone down considerably on account of strikes and absenteeism and, if so, the number of strikes that took place in the last two years and monthly percentage of absenteeism during this period;

(b) whether it is a fact that absent workers demand wages for furlough period and threaten violence when refused; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the arrival of a team of British experts has been postponed because of the prevailing indiscipline in the workshops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. A team from the U. K. visited Durgapur during the first week of November, 1969.

कटिहार रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) का नवीकरण

2349. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कटिहार स्टेशन मीटर गेज लाइन का सबसे बड़ा तथा मुख्य स्टेशन है और वहां से प्रति दिन सौ से अधिक रेलगाड़ियां छूटती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त स्टेशन बहुत पुराना है और आधुनिक स्तर के अनुसार नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां सफाई, आवास आदि के बारे में बहुत दुर्व्यवस्था है जिसका लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत कुप्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन को नया रूप देने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है और यह नवीकरण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर कटिहार स्टेशन मीटर लाइन का सबसे बड़ा और मुख्य स्टेशन नहीं है। इस समय इस स्टेशन पर 14 जोड़ी ऐसी गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं, जिनकी यात्रा यहीं पर समाप्त हो जाती हैं। इनके अलावा 8 जोड़ी सीधे जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ियां भी आती जाती हैं। इस स्टेशन पर प्रतिदिन 27 अप और डाउन पर्यन्त माल गाड़ियों की सपलाई का काम भी होता है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन के ढांचे में समय-समय पर परिवर्त्तन किया गया है। सबसे बाद में 1966 में परिवर्त्तन किया गया जबकि पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए विश्राम-लयों और प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की गयी थी।

(ग) सफाई और स्थान के मामले में ऐसी कोई अव्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसका स्टेशन पर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़े।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

आसाम में बरौनी से बरसोई तक बड़ी लाइन

2350. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरौनी से आसाम की रेलवे लाइन इतनी व्यस्त रहती है कि बरौनी रेलवे स्टेशन पर हमेशा ही मालगाड़ियों की भीड़ लगी रहती है तथा यात्री गाड़ियों की कमी के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि बरौनी से बरसोई तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाई जाये तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के प्रस्ताव के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं। शादी-विवाह और फसल की कटाई आदि के दिनों में मजदूरों की अस्थायी कमी हो जाने के कारण बरौनी (गड़हरा) में यदा-कदा यातान्त-रण के लिए जमघट हो जाता है। जहां तक बरौनी और कटिहार-आसाम की ओर स्थित स्टेशनों के बीच आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें राहत पहुंचाने के लिए हाल ही में 1 अप/2 डाउन ए० टी० डाक-गाड़ियों को गोहाटी तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, 15 अप / 16 डाउन लखनऊ-गोहाटी-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजन से चलाया जाने लगा है और लखनऊ और कटिहार के बीच एक जोड़ी अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलायी गयी हैं। कुल मिलाकर मौजूदा गाड़ियां इस मार्ग पर होने वाले वर्तमान यात्री यातायात की जरूरतों को संतोषजनक रूप से पूरा कर रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि मीटर लाइन की वर्त्तमान क्षमता मौजूदा यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त है, तथापि बरौनी-कटिहार मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है, ताकि भविष्य में यातायात बढ़े तो उसे सम्हाला जा सके। आमान परिवर्तन के लिये प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो जाने और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों पर विचार हो जाने के बाद, इस आमान-परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा जो इस बात पर निर्भर होगा कि आमान-परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित इसी तरह के अन्य प्रस्तावों में, जिनकी जांच की जा रही हैं, इस प्रस्ताव को कितनी अग्रता प्राप्त होती हैं।

Looting in Ghaziabad Bound Train between Amroha and Cafurpur Stations

2351. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Ghazibad bound train was held up by a gang between Amroha and Kafurpur Stations on the 3rd Nov., 1969 and some wagons containing military and other consignments were looted;

(b) If so, the nature and the quantity of military and other consignments that were looted;

(c) the number of such hold-ups during the last one year;

(d) the total loss suffered by Government as a result thereof;

(e) the steps taken by Government so far to prevent or to meet such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) Three wagons were victimised by a gang of four accused. Only in one wagon, containing military shoes, 12 pairs of shoes were found short.

(c) 26 cases daring the period 1.10.68 to 20.11.69.

(d) The loss involved in 24 cases is about Rs. 25,175 and in the remaining two cases the value is not yet known.

(e) (i) Trains carrying valuable consignments are escorted by the Railway Protection Force staff;

(ii) All important yards are guarded by Railway Protection Force round the clock;

(iii) Armed Railway Protection Force contingents and Railway Protection Force trained dogs are deployed for patrolling in affected yards;

(iv) Crime Intelligence Branch of Railway Protection Force are deployed on railways to keep upobtusive watch on criminals;

(v) Necessary co-ordination with the State Police is maintained to round up criminals concerned in crime on railways;

(vi) Action is being taken to improve basic security arrangements in important yards/sheds.

संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में आंग्ल-भारतीयों के लिए स्थानों का आरक्षण

2352. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आंग्ल भारतीयों की कुल संख्या कितनी हैं ;

(ख) लोक सभा, राज्य सभा तथा विधान सभाओं में उनके लिये क्रमशः कितने कितने स्थान आरक्षित हैं ;

(ग) पारसियों, ईसाइयों तथा सिखों की जन संख्या कितनी कितनी हैं और उनके लिये क्रमशः कितने कितने स्थान आरक्षित हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि पारसियों, ईसाइयों, सिखों तथा जैनियों के लिए कोई स्थान आरक्षित नहीं हैं, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण यह हैं कि आंग्ल-भारतीय लोक इंगलैंड के प्रति वफ़ादार हैं और उनकी मातृभाषा अंग्रेजी हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क). 1961 की जनगणना के समय, आंग्ल भारतीयों की जगणना अलग से नहीं की गई थी। अतः उनकी संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) (i) लोक सभा — दो
(ii) राज्य सभा — कुछ नहीं
(iii) विधान सभा — जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही हैं।

(ग) 1961 की जनगणना के समय पारसियों की संगणना पारसियों के रूप में नहीं की गई थी। निम्नलिखित अंकों से पता लगता

हैं कि विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के व्यक्ति कितने कितने हैं :—

(i) पारसी	——	1000,772
(ii) ईसाई	——	10,728,086
(iii) सिख	——	7,845,915

उपरोक्त समुदायों के लिए कोई भी स्थान आरक्षित नहीं किया गया हैं ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

Method of valuation of fixed assets for Licensing Industries

2353. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4925 on the 26th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether for the purpose of licensing industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the fixed assets in land, building and machinery are taken into consideration on their original purchase value or on the depreciated value; and

(b) if these are decided on the depreciated value, under which provision of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). For determining the value of fixed assets i.e. cost of land, buildings and plant and machinery, for the purpose of licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the original purchase value of these assets is taken into consideration.

लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन पत्र

2354. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19 सितम्बर, 1969 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान के पृष्ठ 4, में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन पत्रों पर एक महीने के भीतर अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाये ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) लाइसेंसीकरण की प्रणाली ऐसी है कि उसमें देर होना स्वाभाविक है । अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पूर्व प्रत्येक आवेदन पत्र पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, तकनीकी अधिकारियों तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है । उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियमन 1951 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये औद्योगिक उपक्रम पंजीकरण तथा लाइसेंसीकरण नियमों के अनुसार आवेदन पत्र के प्राप्त होने अथवा मांगी गई अतिरिक्त सूचना के तीन माह के अन्दर अन्दर भी अधिक हो, आवेदक को लिया गया निर्णय बता देना चाहिए । अधिकतर मामलों में आवेदक अपनी योजनाओं के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं जैसे प्रावस्थाबद्ध उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना तथा विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तों आदि के बारे में अधूरी सूचना देते हैं जिसके कारण अवसर स्पष्टीकरण मांगने के लिए आवेदकों के साथ सत्राचार करना पड़ता हैं । किसी विशेष उद्योग में अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के बारे में सभी आवेदन पत्रों पर एक साथ विचार किया जाता जिससे कि केवल बहुत उपयुक्त योजना को ही लाइसेंस दिया जा सकें । फिर भी, सरकार जहाँ कहीं सम्भव हो, सुप्रवाही बनने की दृष्टि से लाइसेंसीकरण

क्रिया पर बराबर विचार करती रहती है। औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावों की जांच करने में निहित समय की दृष्टि से यह सम्भव ही नहीं है कि लाइसेंस वाले आवेदन पत्र पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिए एक मास की समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जावे।

Running of Ghaziabad Shuttle Service to Khurja *via* Bulandshahr

2355. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports under the caption 'Big rally of students in Ghaziabad' appearing in the *Hindustan* dated the 6th November, 1969 and *Veer Arjun* dated the 7th November, 1969;

(b) if so whether it is a fact that the Ghaziabad Shuttle was converted into the Dankaur Shuttle in view of the demand by the public of Bulandshahr District and also to fulfil an assurance given by the General Manager of the Northern Railway on the 30th/31st December, 1966;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the said Shuttle is not run upto Dankaur in the evening;

(d) whether it is proposed to run the Ghaziabad Shuttle upto Khurja *via* Bulandshahr keeping in view the importance acquired by Bulandshahr District; and

(e) if not, whether it is due to the reason that this District is mainly an agricultural district ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In response to public demands to provide a convenient morning/evening service between Dankaur and Delhi, No. 1 GND/2 GND New Delhi-Ghaziabad shuttles were extended to run to and from Dankaur with effect from 1-10-67 (and renumbered as 1/2 NGD). This extension was found feasible by working the rake of 2 NGD from Dankaur to Ghaziabad as 1 GD in the night, and bringing it to Dankaur early in the morning as 2 GD, to start 1 NGD from Dankaur, as there were no terminal facilities at Dankaur.

Since the evening train 2 NGD from New Delhi to Dankaur was closely preceded by 2 AJD Delhi-Aligarh passenger (2AJD Delhi dep. 1740, 2NGD Delhi dep. 17.55 according to October, 1967 time table), 2 NGD was found to be poorly patronised on Ghaziabad-Dankaur section. Therefore, in the time-table which came into force from 1-4-68, the extended run of this train (now 2 GND) on Ghaziabad-Dankaur section was withdrawn and 2 GD Dankanr-Gaziabad shuttle was also cancelled. However, the morning service from Dankaur to New Delhi (2 NGD) has been retained, by working the rake from Ghaziabad to Dankur as 2 GD in the early morning. Therefore, restoration of the run of 2 GND on Ghaziabad.Daukaur/Khurja section, which also involves running of an empty train from Khurja/Dankaur to Ghaziabad (no terminal facilities are available at Dankaur/Khurja), especially in the context of availablity of a convenient evening service in 2AJD Passenger, is neither justified nor operationally feasible.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Underground Railway for Delhi

2355. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal before Government to build an underground Railway in Delhi in order to solve the transport problem of the city; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The question of providing a Rapid Transit System, which may consist of underground or overhead railway lines, for Delhi, is being examined by the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission. The final Report of this Team is awaited.

Production Targets of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2357. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the production targets of the these units of the Heavy Enginering Corporation Ranchi for the coming three years;

(b) whether Government anticipate any fall in the production programme of these plants in the coming years; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The tentative production targets for the three plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation for the coming three years are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—2190/69]

(b) and (c). The actual production against these targets will depend on a number of factors, the most important of which is the availability of adequate orders in time. In formulating the programme of construction or expansion of steel plants, Government keep in view the need to utilise the capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Small Car Plant at Hyderabad

2358. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Equipment Manufacturing Corporation Limited has been granted the manufacturing licence for setting up a plant at Hyderabad for the production of small cars as reported in the *Indian Express* dated the 13rd September 1969;

(b) if so, the precise constitution of the company, the share of the Government in its equity capital and the envisaged nature and extent of control of Government on it; and

(c) the broad details of the licence granted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recharging of Dry Battery Cells by Polypharm Pvt. Ltd. Bombay

2359. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bombay firm, Polypharm Pvt. Ltd., has developed a unique method of recharging dry battery cells and car batteries, a fact considered impossible so far by the world scientists;

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage the firm to make this process popular; and

(c) the main features of this process?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decisions on Recommendations of Pande and Wanchoo Committees for Development of Backward Areas

2360. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of the National Development Council consisting of Chief Ministers discussed the recommendation of the Pande and Wanchoo Committees for the Development of backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brief Statement containing the main decisions taken by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The general concessions offered by financial and credit institutions for financing industries should be available to backward areas of all States and Union Territories.

(b) The financial and credit institutions will formulate suitable criteria in consultation with the State Govts. and the Planning Commission to identify such backward areas requiring incentives for industrial development ;

(c) The Government of India would subsidise the establishment of industrial units in the backward areas, the subsidy being one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects both in the private and public sectors, when such capital cost does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in individual cases ;

(d) The subsidy will be available for industrial schemes in two districts in each of the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other States, the subsidy will be available in one district in each case. One district in each Union Territory will also qualify for such treatment.

(e) The Central subsidy as well as the concessions from financial institutions will be in addition to incentives offered by the State Governments themselves.

हिन्दी संविधान की प्रामाणिकता

2361. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अंग्रेजी समर्थकों ने इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि हिन्दी संविधान को संविधान सभा द्वारा विधिवत् ढंग से स्वीकार किया गया था तथा उस पर उसके सभी सदस्यों ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे, उसकी प्रामाणिकता में आपत्तियां खड़ी की है ;

(ख) वह स्वयं इस मत से कहां तक सहमत हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कानून के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी की प्रगति को रोकने के लिये अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुटिल चालें चली जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मु० युनस सलीम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न कि संविधान का हिन्दी अनुवाद जिस रूप में कि वह संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के प्राधिकार के अधीन तैयार और प्रकाशित किया गया था, संविधान का ऐसा प्रधाधिकृत पाठ है जो न्यायालयों द्वारा इसी रूप में माना जाए, महान्यायवादी के पास राय के लिए भेजा गया था। महान्यायवादी ने सलाह दी है कि यह अनुवाद संविधान का ऐसा अधिप्रामाणित पाठ नहीं है जो न्यायालयों द्वारा इसी रूप में माना जाए। स्थापित अभि समय के अनुसार सरकार ने महान्यायवादी की राय मान ली है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Social Welfare Plans for Delhi Harijans and other Backward People During Gandhi Centenary Year

2362. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans for the welfare of Harijans and other backward people have been made for the Union Territory of Delhi during the Gandhi Centenary year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how long it will take to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No special plans have been made for the welfare of Harijans and other backward classes during the Centnary year in Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge Near Defence Colony, New Delhi

2363. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to construct an over-bridge on the Link Road near Defence Colony, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, by what time the work is to be started on this overbridge and the probable date of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) The work is likely to be started in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It will take approximately 18 months to complete the railway's portion of the work after the date of commencement.

Production of Steel at Steel Plants

2364. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) how does the production at the various steel plants during current year compare with that of last year for the first nine months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production at the Bhilai Steel Plant is on the decline and will not be able to reach the target set for the year ;

(c) if to, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The production of saleable steel during January—Septemper, 1968 and January—September, 1969 was as under :—

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Producer	Jan-Sept. 1968	Jan-Sept. 1969
1. TISCO	1,071	1,108
2. IISCO	461	455
3. Phlai Steel Plant	896	1,066
4. Rourkela Steel Plant	576	579
5. Durgapur Steel Plant	375	373

(b) Though production at Bhilai is not on the decline, and has in fact increased, it may not be possible to reach the target of production fixed for it at the beginning of the year.

(c) Certain capital repairs undertaken during the year have taken longer than expected. Labour difficulties in September also contributed to loss of production.

Permanent Railway Employees in Receipt of Salary of Rs. 6 Per Month

2365. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a faet that lareg

number of permanent employees of each Railway, after putting in 25 years of service, are still getting a salary of Rs. 6 per month ;

(b) if so, list of such employees in each Railway ; and

(c) the reason why their salary is not being raised ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Billet Requirements of Exporter Re-rollers

2366. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while speaking at the meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade, he stated that billet requirements of exporter re-rollers had been fully met and that re-rolling industries had met their export commitments in full;

(b) the total supplies of billets made available to the exporter re-rollers months-wise in the first six months of 1969-70 ; month-wise details of supplies of billets to first ten exporter re-rollers separately during the same period, and the actual month-wise exports of re-rollers during the same period against their corresponding exports during the first half of 1968-69 ; and

(c) whether he still feels that the billet requirements of exporter re-rollers are fully met, especially after taking into consideration the increased world demand during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The target for export of bars & rods by re-rollers in 1969-70 is 250,000 tonnes. For export of this quantity, 275,000 tonnes of billets will be required including 10% wastage. The Joint Plant Committee has already allocated 300,000 tonnes of billets for exporter re-rollers. It was in this context that the Minister had stated that billets for export of bars and rods to the extent of target laid down would be made available.

(b) Relevant date is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Every effort is being made to ensure supply of billets sufficient to meet the export target.

Cables Industry at Hyderabad

2367. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have tentatively decided to allow the Hindustan Cables to set up a second unit at Hyderabad for the manufacture of telephone cables;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had earlier decided to allow the existing units in the private sector to utilise their idle capacity fully and also to allow their expansion to meet the Fourth Plan requirements ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for setting up a new unit in the public sector when idle capacity still exists in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). In order to augment the capacity of Telecommunication cables, M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., have submitted a proposal for establishment of a second factory which is under consideration, along with the proposals from private sector manufacturers for undertaking the manufacture of this item.

Replacement of SteamLocos with diesel locos on Indian Railways

2368. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether any detailed study has been carried out by his Ministry regarding the desirability of replacing steam Locos with diesel locos on Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the salient points emerging out of the above study ;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether there is need for carrying out such a study ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) To judge the desirability of replacement of steam locos by diesel locos, studies on certain representative sections of the Indian Railways have been made.

(b) It has been found that diesel traction though capital intensive compared to steam traction results in increased throghput and in the long run, saving in operation and maintenance costs. Diesel traction has better starting effort, hauling capacity, sustained power, greater acceleration and deceleration, longer availability in service and elimnates stoppages for watering *en route*.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Supply of Milk to Heavy Engineering Corporation Hospital at Dhurwa, Ranchi

2369. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from any source regarding the tender for the supply of milk to the H.E.C. Plant Hospital, Dhurwa, Ranchi ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ;

(c) whteher any action has been taken thereon ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A petition was received by the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi from one Shri Mansoor, Doranda, Gowala Toli, Ranchi in which certain allegations were made regarding acceptance of tender for supply of milk to the Plant Hospital of HEC. Copies of this petition were addressed to the Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering and some Members of Parliament. The petitioner alleged that favouritism was shown in the acceptance of the tender for supply of milk, that the tender was accepted although it was not filed in time and that security money given was not returned to unsuccessful tenderers for a long time.

(c) and (d). It has been ascertained that on enquiry the allegations were found to be incorrect.

BAK Loop (Eastern Railway) Passengers' Association

2370. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Coordination Committee BAK Loop (Eastern Railway) Passengers' Association regarding the grievances of the passengers of BAK Loop Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken thereon ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MEMON) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). An additional pair of local trains has been introduced between Howrah and Katwa and the timings of 347Up/348Dn. Howrah-Farakka Passengers have been suitably revised with effect from 1-10 69 for the convenience of commuter traffic on Howrah Bandel-Katwa route. K5Up Howrah-Katwa local train scheduled to leave Howrah at 20.50 hrs. was retimed to leave Howrah on the path of K591Up (which used to run only on Saturdays) and

thereby a daily service has been provided for Katwa at 14.30 hrs. K3Up, which used to run on all days except on Saturdays, has also been converted into a daily service leaving Howrah at 18-55 hrs. One III Class 3 tier sleeper coach has been provided on 347Up/348Dn. Howrah-Farakka Fast Passenger train with effect from 5-10-69. In view of non-availability to space diesel locomotives at present it has not been possible to meet the demand for dieselisation and speeding up of B.A.K. Loop trains.

Report of Committee on Running Allowances

2371. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee on Running Allowances was set up by the Railway Board/Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what were the terms of reference of the committee ;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) In October, 1967.

(c) To review the existing Running Allowance Rules and the rates of Mileage Allowance payable for performing running duties as also the various compensatory running allowances, and suggest changes therein with a view to evolving a system which would meet the needs of electric and diesel traction and at the same time provide incentive for better performance by eliminating factors which lead to a tendency on the part of certain staff to lose time on the run.

(d) Yes.

(e) A statement showing the principal recommendations contained in the report is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2191/69]

कोयले की कीमतों में वृद्धि से भाड़े में वृद्धि

2372. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये जाने पर सरकार का रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कोयला खान मालिकों की मांगें स्वीकार कर ली हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे मांगें क्या हैं; और

(घ) स्वीकार की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) भाड़े की दरों में वृद्धि करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है। भाड़े की दरों में संशोधन करते समय अन्य सुसंगत बातों के साथ कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है, लेकिन एकमात्र इसी आधार पर भाड़ा संशोधित नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) कोयले का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए कोयला खानों के मालिकों की मांग अंशत: स्वीकार कर ली गयी थी।

(ग) कोयला उत्पादन के खर्च में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए कोयले की खानों ने विभिन्न ग्रेड के कोयले के मूल्य में प्रति मीटरिक टन 2 से 4.11 रुपये वृद्धि करने के लिए कहा गया।

(घ) रेलवे जिस-जिस ग्रेड के कोयले का इस्तेमाल करती है उसके मूल्य में प्रति मीटरिक टन 70 पैसे वृद्धि की अनुमति दे दी गयी थी।

Technical Audit Cell for quality test of Cars in Automobile Industry

2373. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical audit cell for the Car Industry for quality test of the cars manufactured in India has been set up by Government; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Not yet, sir.

(b) The details and the financial implications of the technical audit cell are being worked out.

कोटा रेलवे कालोनी के लिए हाई स्कूल

2374. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में कितने स्थानों पर रेलवे ने कालेज, हाई स्कूल तथा हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल खोले हैं;

(ख) शिक्षा संस्थाएं किस अधार पर खोली गई हैं;

(ग) क्या ये शिक्षा संस्थाएं रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या के आधार पर स्थापित की गई है ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे लाइनें पार कर के अन्य स्कूलों में जाने वाले तथा अन्य स्कूलों में दाखिला न पा सकने वाले बच्चों की कठिनाइयों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कोटा रेलवे कालोनी में एक हाई स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि इस समय वहां जो स्कूल है वह केवल पांचवीं कक्षा तक है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वहां हाई स्कूल कब तक खोल दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) विवरण इस प्रकार है—

कालेज—कोई नहीं	
हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल	—3
हाई स्कूल	—2

(ख) कल्याणकारी उपाय के रूप में निर्दिष्ट रेल कस्बों में रेल कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर इनकी स्थापना की गयी है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेल दुर्घटनाओं सम्बन्धी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2375. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में जांच करने के लिए जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन रेल दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके बारे में सरकार को अब तक जांच प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) उन प्रतिवेदनों का संक्षेप में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है। 1-1-69 से 31-10-69 तक की अवधि में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर टक्कर लगने, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतर जाने, समपारों पर सड़क यातायात से टक्कर और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की 813 दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण नीचे दिये गए हैं—

क्रम संख्या	कारण	गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1	रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती	448
2	रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलतियां	106
3	उपस्कर में खराबी :	
	(i) यांत्रिक	78
	(ii) रेल-पथ	34
	(iii) बिजली	14
4	तोड़-फोड़	17
5	संयोगवश	53
6	कारण का पता नहीं चल सका	14
7	निश्चित कारण का अभी पता नहीं लगा है	49
	जोड़	813

मध्य प्रदेश में अल्प आय वर्ग के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां

2376. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में अल्प आय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कितने छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की;

(ख) इन छात्रवृत्तियों की कुल राशि कितनी थी ;

(ग) जिन छात्रों को ये छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई है, उनके अभिभावकों का आय वर्ग क्या था; और

(घ) वह आय-सीमा क्या है जिस पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में जोर दिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा विहित की गई निम्नलिखित उच्च आय सीमाएं सभी राज्यों में समान रूप से लागू थी :—

रुपये

तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों में —2400 प्रति वर्ष।
गैर-तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों में —2000 प्रति वर्ष।

भुसावल तथा इटारसी के मध्य रेलवे स्टेशनों को सुधारना

2377. **श्री गं० च० दिक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भुसावल तथा इटारसी स्टेशनों के बीच के रेलवे स्टेशनों में आगे सुधार करने सम्बन्धी किन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्टेशनों के क्या नाम हैं तथा यह सुधार कार्य कब तक हो जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 में भुसावल-इटारसी खण्ड पर जिन निर्माणकार्यों को करने का विचार है वे इस प्रकार हैं—

1. भुसावल —नये प्लेटफार्म पर छत।

2. इटारसी —ऊारी पैदल पुल को चौड़ा करना ।

3. असीरगढ़ —शौचालय की व्यवस्था ।

4. घुसखेडा —शौचालय की व्यवस्था ।

5. छिदगांव —तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था ।

6. मसनगांव —तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था ।

7. नेपानगर —डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर 60'x30' के शेड की व्यवस्था ।

8. खण्डवा —तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के समीप बरसाती पानी के निकास के लिए एक नाली की व्यवस्था ।

9. भुसावल —प्लेटफार्म पर पेशाबघरों की और नये प्लेटफार्म पर बैंचों की व्यवस्था ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खारगोन जिले के आसपास नई रेलवे लाइन तथा स्टेशन

2378. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खारगोन जिले में तथा उसके आस-पास कोई रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं है और एक मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन तक नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इस क्षेत्र में अनाज की सुविधापूर्वक सप्लाई नहीं की जा सकती और परिणामतः लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस क्षेत्र में कोई रेलवे लाइन बनाने का है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलों को यह पता नहीं है कि रेल परिवहन की सुविधा न होने से इस क्षेत्र को अनाज भेजने में कोई बाधा पड़ी है ।

(ग) और (घ). वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण, फिलहाल, इस क्षेत्र में किसी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है । इसलिए, इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी ।

Traffic Jam at Crossing Gate on the Road leading to Itarsi Station

2379. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Railway crossing on the road leading to Itarsi Station from the Old Itarsi city in Madhya Pradesh, which very often creates the problem of traffic jam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that vehicular traffic from Hoshangabad-Betul passes through this road and thus the problem of traffic jam becomes all the more acute there;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the man-hours lost and other difficulties experienced due to repeated closing of the railway-crossing gate there;

(d) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to construct an over-bridge there in view of the problem of traffic jam; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The gates of the level crossing at Km. 744/45 on Itarsi-Bhopal section remain normally open to road traffic. However, in view of the heavy road traffic, the work for replacement of his level crossing by road over-bridge was sanctioned in July, 1966. The work could not be taken up so far due to the State Government not having given any firm indication as to when they will be able to take up the work on approaches to be constructed by them.

(e) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना

2380. **श्री ग० च० दीक्षित:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह उस राज्य में प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग करने के लिये सहयोग दें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उस राज्य में उन स्थानों पर सीमेंट के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों के प्रतिनिधियों को आमंत्रित करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम-1951 के लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से सीमेंट उद्योग को 13 मई सन् 1966 से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अत: सरकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को मध्य प्रदेश या देश में अन्यत्र सीमेन्ट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये आमन्त्रि करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर राज्य में सीमेन्ट भण्डारों के उपयोग में रुचि रखने वाले किसी भी उद्यमी का स्वागत किया जाता है । मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दर नामक स्थान में सीमेन्ट कारपोरेशन द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाला, 200000 मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाला सीमेन्ट कारखाना निर्माणाधीन है ।

समस्तीपुर तथा वाराणसी डिवीजनों में रेलगाडियों का देरी से चलना

2381. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समस्तीपुर तथा वाराणसी डिवीजनों की गत छ: मास में कौन-कौन सी रेलगाड़ियां देरी से चली ; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में चपरा तथा सोनपुर में नियंत्रण व्यवस्था कितने दिन खराब रही ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Late running of Passenger Trains between Aligarh and Bareilly

2382. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Passenger trains starting from Aligarh for Bareilly run late almost every day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the other Up Passenger trains also run late very often; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this late running of trains ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHR GOVINDA MENON): (a) An analysis of running of Aligarh-Bareilly trains during September. 1969 to November, 1969 (upto

26th) has shown that the position regarding their right time departure ex. Aligarh has not been satisfactory.

(c) No.

(d) A close watch is being kept on the running of trains at all level of Railway Administration and every thing feasible is being done to improve their performance.

Running Allowance to Railway Guards

2383. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Guards were sanctioned 20 per cent of arrears of Running Allowance from 1st March, 1968 to 30th November, 1968 *vide* para 2 of the Railway Board letter No. E (S) 68-RS (Committee)/ 1, dated the 16th January, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board fixed a target date for the payment of all such arrears upto September 1969 ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Divisional Superintendent, Northeast Frontier Railway, Tinsukia Division, has not yet carried out the above orders in spite of repeated demands of Guards of Tinsukia Division as well as by the General Secretary of the All India Guards Council ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in this connection with reasons of late payment and no carrying out the Railway Board's orders in time ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, arrears for the period from 1-3-68 to 30-11-68 were sanctioned at the rate of 20 per cent of the actual individual earnings in respect of running allowance during this period.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Loss to Railways on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Line (Northern Railway)

2384. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the trains on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar line on the Northern Railway are running at a loss ; and

(b) if so, how many passengers per day should travel on each train to enable the Railways to earn profits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) An analysis of working of the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 showed that this section was running at a loss.

(b) The profitability of a section depends on the total traffic dealt with including passengers, parcels and goods and the lead of the traffic. It is, therefore, not possible to say how many passengers should travel on each train to enable the Railways to earn profits.

Talcher-Bimlagarh Rail Link

2385. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Preliminary Engineering-*cum*-traffic survey for the Talcher-Bimlagarh Rail Link with an extension to Koira Valley has started its work ; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be completed and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Surveys are expected to be completed in about 12 months' time.

Control of Inventories in Public Sector Undertakings

2386. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGI-

NEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has initiated a number of steps to control inventories in the public sector undertakings under his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A series of instructions have been issued by Government to public sector undertakings on the introduction of modern and scientific techniques of Materials Management including inventory control. In addition a detailed study of the levels of inventories and the system of inventory planning and control in a few selected enterprises including the Rourkela Steel Plant has been completed by a Special Committee set up by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. This study is being continued and will cover, among others, the Bhilai Steel Plant. This Ministry has also appointed a Committee to make an expert review of the progress made in the matter of import substitution and to suggest measures for a progressive reduction in the imported requirements of spares, components etc. for the Steel Industry in the country.

Setting up of Unit for Manufacturing Refractories

2387. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is seriously considering the establishment of a unit in the public sector to manufacture refractories ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A proposal by Hindustan Steel Ltd., to set up a Refractories Unit is at present under consideration.

Ferro Manganese Industry

2388. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ferro Manganese industry in the country is suffering from lack of demand both in the external and internal markets and from an uneconomic prevalent sale price in the internal and foreign markets ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken stock of the precise nature and extent of these problems and, if so, the Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to help the industry in the Fourth Five Year Plan to utilise its capacity to the full economically; and

(d) whether any export assistance has been sought by this industry and, if so, the demands made by the industry and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Ferro-Manganese industry did suffer from lack of demand in 1968-69, but the position in the current year has improved both in the domestic and in the foreign markets.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the problem. While the problem still exists, it will progressively disappear as the demand for Ferro-Manganese increases with the increase of steel production in the country in the Fourth and subsequent plans.

(d) Some financial assistance has been provided by Government to exporters of Ferro-Manganese. Import of Ferro-Manganese is also banned except for low carbon Ferro-Manganese upto 0.3% carbon.

Uniform Civil Code

2389. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a seminar held under the auspices of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies early this year and attended by prominent leaders of the minority Communities, the broad consensus arrived at among the parti-

cipants was that there should be one Civil Code for the entire population of the country and that polygamy should be immediately abolished by law with a view to giving new impetus to the family planning efforts and emancipating the womanhood from social tyranny;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward the necessary legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As there is no uniformity of views among the different sections of the society and parts of the country regarding the enactment of a uniform civil code, Government do not propose to take any action in the matter at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Abolition of Railway Board

2390. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on the Railway Board during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the functions discharged by the Railway Board can conveniently be taken up by the General Managers of the respective Railways ;

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to abolish the Railway Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Amount of expenditure in Lakhs of Rs.

Year	Grant No. I	Grant No. II	Total
1966-67	124.03	56.68	180.71
1967-68	135.23	58.72	293.95
1968-69	134.64	70.84	205.48

(b) No. The Railway Board primarily functions as a Ministry of the Government of India and the central co-ordinating authority for the zonal Railways. All functions pertaining to working of zonal Railways, which can conveniently be discharged by the general Manager, have already been entrusted to them.

(c) and (d). In view of what is stated above, the question of abolition of the Railway Board does not arise; moreso, since its management and technical set up is considered to be well suited to run an Undertaking like the Railways.

Fixation of Pay of Staff working on Compto-Meter Machines

2391. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had issued certain orders for fixation of pay of staff working on comptometer machines on their promotion as clerks grade I in the Accounts Department within the period from 9th February, 1963 to 1st April, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the limitation of this period for which these orders are operative and not extending the benefit to other employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) :

(a) During the period 1-4-61 and 9-4-63 special pay granted to comptometer operators was taken into account for fixation of pay on promotion as clerks grade I.

(b) Government decided that from 10-4-63 no special pay granted for any purpose should be taken into account for fixation of pay on promotion to a higher post. Hence the orders providing for such fixation in respect of certain categories including comptometer operators as a whole were cancelled. Later in 1965 Government on reconsideration decided that only special pay granted in lieu of a separate higher scale of pay and drawn continuously for a period of not less than three years should be taken into account as pay for fixation of pay. As this criterion was not satisfied in the case of special pay granted to comptometer operators, the benefit of special pay for fixation of pay was not extended to cases which arose after 9-4-63.

Promotion of unqualified Clerks Grade II in the Office of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Southern Railway

2392. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was received by Government on the 15th October, 1969 in reply to his letter No. E (Rep) II 69 AE 13-79 dated the 30th September, 1969 regarding promotion of some unqualified clerks Grade II in the office of the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Southern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether the benefit of promotion has since been given with effect from the 1st April, 1968 ; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a). Yes, in the case of an individual employee named Shri R. Amarnath, Clerk Grade II.

(b) and (c). He was not considered fit for promotion against one of the shadow posts of Clerk Grade I with retrospective effect from 1.4.1968. Therefore, the question of his promotion from 1.4.1968 does not arise. He has, however, since been promoted as Clerk grade I from 19.6.1969 and his pay on promotion has also been fixed according to rules.

Appendix II a Exmination for Employees of Accounts Department

2393. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Resolutions adopted in a meeting of the All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association at Delhi on the 22nd October, 1969 was received by Government, representing against the orders issued by the Railway Board on the 25th September, 1969, regulating the promotions and reversions of the staff in the Accounts Department against leave arrangements ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Board's orders were to retain benefit of seniority under extant orders to those who qualify the Appendix II A examination upto the 31st March, 1970 ; and

(c) if so, whether the Board's orders dated the 25th September, 1969 are not contrary to the orders issued on the 25th July, 1969 and the steps taken by Government to give justice to the senior employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Railway Board's orders, the rights of the group of senior staff, who have already passed the Appendix II-A examination or who may pass it before 1.4.70 in relation to their juniors

who are officiating in grade I will be preserved as in the extant procedure.

(c) The orders are not contradictory.

Benefits to retrenched Military Employees Working in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

2394. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retrenched Military Employees working in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi;

(b) the number of such employees who have been given the benefit of fixation etc., of their Military service ;

(c) whether there are employees working as Daftry who have not been given the benefit of fixation ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for uniform implementation of orders and the action taken against the officials responsible for denying the employees their due benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Restoration of Cadre Position for Statistical Branch

2395. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleasad to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were issued by the Railway Board for restoring the cadre position of the Statistical Branch as it existed on 1st July, 1964 ;

(b) whether these orders have been fully implemented in the Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer and Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and who is responsible for it ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The orders have been implemented in regard to the permanent cadre. The question of application of the orders to the temporary cadre is under consideration.

Last Chance to Accounts Clerks Grade II to Appear in Appendix II-A Examination

2396. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued some orders to give a last chance to the Accounts Clerks Grade II to appear in Appendix II-A Examination to be held before the 31st March, 1970 and also to retain their benefit of seniority according to the extent orders in respect of employees who qualify this examination up to the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether all the employees will be allowed to appear in the said examination ; and

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government on the 25th October, 1969 in this regard and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes ; necessary instructions have been issued to Railways on 13.11. 1969.

Construction of Staff Quarters by Western Railway

2397. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPNI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of staff quarters for the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether the same has been included in the works programme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government for early construction of the quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The construction of quarters for this staff would be included in future Works Programme depending upon the availability of funds and requirements of essential running staff etc.

Absorption of Surplus Staff in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of Western Railway

2398. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he assured *vide* his letter No. E (NG) II 68 REI/18, dated the 29th September, 1969 that a proposal for creation of additional posts in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway on the basis of its present work-load and the question of absorption of surplus staff is under consideration ;

(b) whether the issue has since been finalised ; and

(c) if not, by what time this long delayed pending issue will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under active consideration and will be finalised shortly.

Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala in Tripura

2399. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether extension of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala in Tripura has been proposed ;

(b) if so, whether survey work has been taken up ;

(c) whether provision will be made for the construction of this Railway extension in the Forth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the Tripura Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution requesting for such extension of Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WALFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (c). Surveys for a new line from Dharmanagar to Agartala are in progress. A decision regarding the construction of the line can be taken only after the results of the surveys become known.

(d) Yes.

Idle capacity in Steel Plants

2400. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still idle capacity in the Steel Plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the plants and the extent of idle capacity ; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise the idle capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). From about the beginning of this year, there has been a substantial improvement in the demand for iron and steel materials and there is at present practically no idle capacity in the steel plants for want of orders.

---

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CONCLUSIONS OF CHIEF MINISTERS CONFERENCE RE. LAND REFORMS

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

'भूमि सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के निष्कर्ष ।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMIUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The new strategy in agriculture has brought to the fore the urgency of structural changes in tenurial conditions, which can only be brought about through expeditious and effective implementation of land reform measures. It is with this object in view that the Conference of Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories was convened at New Delhi last week. The agenda included a review of the progress upto date, indentification of the gaps and weaknesses in the existing loss and in its implementation and the need for reorientation of the land policy with reference to security of tenure, regulation of rent and land ceilings, and the ways and means to improve the living conditions of landless agricultural labourers by providing them with a piece of land for cultivation and homestead purposes.

The Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories accordingly met on 28th and 29th November, 1969 and discussed the various problems under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Agriculcure. A note containing the summary of the recommendations made by the Conference is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Summary of recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms.

(1) It was recommended that all the remaining intermediary interests and estates should be abolished by the end of 1970.

(2) It was recommended that legislative measures should be adopted for bringing tenants into direct contact with the States to ensure effective security as well as to enable the tenants farmer to obtain institutional credit.

(3) It was recommended that the task of revising the land records and preparing an up-to-date record of tenants and sub-tenants will be accorded a very high priority in the Plan schemes.

(4) In respect of sub-tenancy, it was recommended that while legislation in this regard should be implemented expeditiously, care should be taken to see that it was not circumvented by land owners.

(5) With regard to the problem re-

sumption, the Conference broadly agreed that this right should be further restricted.

(6) With regard to the ceiling provisions, it was decided that the State Governments and Union Territories will review the position, having regard to the new strategy and technological developments in agriculture and take steps to enforce the ceiling legislation.

(7) With regard to surplus and Government fallow land, it was recommended that this should be distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. They should be made secure in regard to homestead land and organised into appropriate cooperative organisations for improving their bargaining powers with regard to wages.

(8) With regard to institutional credit, it was agreed that there was a great need for simplification of the procedure. It was recommended that, as far as possible, credit facilities should be provided for the small farmers and the landless agricultural labourers for ancillary activities like dairy cattle and poultry.

(9) It was further agreed that farmers' training programmes should be organised so that the small famers could make use of the modern technology.

(10) With regard to consolidation of holdings, it was agreed that, as a matter of priority, this should be taken up immediately in the irrigated areas.

(11) To review and evaluate the progress of land reforms, it was decided to have high power Committee in each State and Union Territory under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

It was also decided to have a Central Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, to review the progress made by the different States in the implementation of land reforms.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जो निर्णय लिए गए हैं उसका अभिप्राय केवल वर्तमान सरकार और उसके व्यक्तियों की लोकप्रियता को बढ़ाना है अथवा इस निर्णय में कोई गम्भीरता भी है ? यदि उसमें कोई गम्भीरता हैं तो मेरा सरकार पर आरोप है कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में इस प्रकार के क्रान्तिकारी निर्णय यह सरकार क्यों नहीं ले सकी ? यदि इसमें कोई गम्भीरता है तो मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज उनके पास क्या इस तरह के कुछ आंकड़े हैं कि कितनी भूमि इस प्रकार की हैं जो भूमिहीनों में वितरण की जा सकती है और इस प्रकार के कितने भूमिहीन हैं जिनको भूमि की आवश्यकता है ? यदि सरकार के पास ये आंकड़े भी नहीं हैं तो फिर यह सरकार का केवल मात्र एक थोथा नारा है और इसके पीछे कोई गम्भीरता नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन ने जब पैकेज स्कीम हिन्दुस्तान में लागू करनी चाही तो उसके लिए अपना एक अध्यन दल यहां पर भेजा, उसकी रिपोर्ट शासन को प्राप्त हुई है । इस रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है कि सिवाय उत्तर प्रदेश के हिन्दुस्तान के किसी प्रान्त में भी भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों को गम्भीरता से लागू नहीं किया गया ।

तीसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जिस समय फर्स्ट और सैकेन्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान बने तो जमींदारी एवालिशन के सम्बन्ध में यह हुआ कि जिन जमींदारों की जमींदारियां ली जा रही हैं उनके अपने निर्वाह के लिए कहीं 60 एकड़ और कहीं 30 एकड़ दे दिया जायें । यह जो राइट आफ रिज़म्पशन था उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक भी सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाई । कृषि मंत्री के अपने बिहार में 18-18

हजार ऐकड़ के फार्म हैं और संसद कार्य मंत्री के अपने प्रदेश में तम्बाकू के हजार हजार एकड़ के फार्म हैं। इनमें मंत्रियों तक के फार्म हैं, यह मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे दो तीन प्रश्न हैं। यदि ये सुधार गम्भीरता के साथ किये जा रहे हैं तो सरकार स्पष्ट रूप से उनके उत्तर दें। पहली बात तो यह है कि सीलिंग के इन्होंने जो सिद्धांत निर्धारित किये हैं वह कहीं तो साढ़े 12 एकड़ हैं और कहीं 30 एकड़ हैं इसलिए क्या सरकार सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश के लिए एक जैसा कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ? यदि कर रही है तो कुछ लोगों ने जो कोआपरेटिव्ज और लिमिटेड कम्पनीज बनाकर हजारो ऐकड़ जमीन पर अधिकार कर रखा है, उस जमीन के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है। इसी प्रकार कुछ ऐसे फार्म हैं जिनके अन्दर नकली नकली नाम भर करके लोग बड़े बड़े फार्म चला रहे हैं, क्या सरकार के पास उनकी जानकारी है और उनसे इस प्रकार के फार्मों को ले करके भूमिहीनों में वितरण की क्या योजना है ? इसी प्रकार से कुछ व्यक्तियों ने अपने काले धन को सफेद बनाने के लिए खेती करनी शुरू की है। यदि सरकार के निर्णय में गम्भीरता है तो क्या इन लोगों से भी भूमि लेकर के उन लोगों को दी जायेगी जो वास्तव में कृषि करने के लिए सक्षम हैं और कृषि कर सकते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भूमि सुधार किये जा रहे हैं उनका देश के उत्पादन पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े, क्या इस दृष्टि से भी सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है ? ये मेरे तीन चार मुख्य प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर सरकार विस्तार में दे जिससे यह प्रतीत हो सके कि सरकार के निर्णय में कुछ गम्भीरता है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think that any policies is involved in the matter of land reforms. As the hon. Member himself is aware, after the new strategy of agriculture has been adopted and new technological developments have taken place in the field of agriculture, some tensions have developed in the rural areas, and there is more urgent need now to look into the problem of land reforms afresh having this background in view, aud this conference of the Chief Ministers was convenyed by the Minister Is of Food and Agriculture to discuss this matter. Even in the past, Government were reviewing from time to time the various land reforms measures taken by the State Governments. But the hon. Member will appreciate that land reform is, constitutionally, a State subject. The cooperation of the State Government is absolutely necessary to have effective implementation of land reforms. We have been trying to persuade the State Government to see that land reforms, whether it be in regard to security of tenure, or implementation of land ceilings or fixation of fair rent, or rehabilitation of landless labourers on land etc. are implemented expeditiously and effectively. I concede the point that in many of the States, land reforms have not been very effectively implemented. Therefore, there is all the more the need to see that the necessary consensus is created in the country and an awareness is created in the country so that popular pressure is built up and the State Governments are required to take necessary steps in that direction.

As far as the conference of the Chief Ministers is concerned, I must submit that this conference has made a great contribution, because a general consensus, has been evolved in this conference, and there was a near-unanimity in the conference as far as fixity of tenure was concerned, and it has been declared by the conference, and the decision was announced by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture in the press conference held thereafter that within a period of one year, that is, by 1970, all intermediaries would be abolished; some decisions also have been taken which have been enumerated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

In regard to implementation, the hon. Member had made some reference to certain States like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh etc. I quite concede the position that in many States, there are gaps in the existing legisla-

[Shri Anna Sahib Shinde]

tion. This problem was also gone into, and the Chief Ministers have given the assurance that they will review land reforms, ceilings, on lands in their States and take steps to see that there is effective implementations.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे दो प्रश्न बड़े प्रमुख रूप से थे । एक तो यह कि जब सरकार भूमि सुधार कानून लागू करने के लिये जा रही है तो क्या इस सरकार ने कानून लागू करने के पहले इस तरह के कुछ आंकड़े एकत्रित कर लिये हैं कि इस तरह की भूमि कितनी है विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्दर की जिस के ऊपर लोग ज़बरदस्ती या गलत ढंग से कब्जा किये बैठे हैं, जो भूमिहीन लोगों के अन्दर वितरित की जा सकती है ।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह कि जो लिमिटेड कम्पनियां बना कर, बोगस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ बना कर या ऐसे फार्म बना कर कि जिनमें नकली नाम भरे हुए हैं और भूमिहीन लोग उन के किनारे पर खड़े हुए तरस रहे हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लेने का विचार सरकार कर रही है ? या उन फार्मों को ज्यों का त्यों रहने देना चाहती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री और श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : कुछ आंकड़े तो हैं इस तरह के किस किस राज्य में सरकार की कितनी जमीन है जिस पर कोई बसा हुआ भी नहीं है, या जहां पर सीलिंग लग जायगी उसके बाद कितनी ज़मीन उपलब्ध हो सकती है । और यह भी आंकड़े राज्यों के मौजूद हैं कि किस राज्य में कितने भूमिहीन कृषक श्रमिक हैं । यह आंकड़े मोटे तौर पर रिपोर्टों में भी हैं और राज्य सरकारों के पास भी हैं । इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ भी है । आंकड़े मौजूद हैं कि किस किस राज्य में कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध हुई और कितने परिवारों को वह वितरित की गयी ।

यह जरूर कहा जा सकता है कि यह समस्या जितनी बड़ी है उस को देखते हुए जितनी भूमि उपलब्ध हुई वह बहुत थोड़ी हुई और जितने परिवारों को वितरित की गई वह भी अनुपात से कम ही रहा ।

जहां तक बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों का सवाल है, जहां जहां सीलिंग ऐक्ट लगे हैं कुछ राज्यों में तो उन को कोई छूट नहीं दी है और कुछ राज्यों में अपवाद दिया हुआ है । उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसे गन्ने के बारे में अपवाद था । लेकिन अभी राज्य सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि वह जो छूट थी उस को भी खत्म किया जाय । सीलिंग के बारे में यह भी एक कठिनाई थी कि आरम्भ में जो सीलिंग डाल दिया था उस को अगर कुछ कम करना चाहें तो उस में कानूनी अड़चन आ गयी । उड़ीसा सरकार ने जब ऐसा करना चाहा तो यहां के हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला कर दिया था कि ऐसा करने का अधिकार हमारे विधान सभा के प्रतिकूल होगा । लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अभी जो फैसला दिया है उस फैसले के हिसाब से राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार मिल चुका है कि प्रारम्भिक कानून में जो सीलिंग निर्धारित किये हुए थे उस को कम करना चाहें तो कम कर सकते हैं । तो यह हो जाने के बाद कई सरकारों ने ऐसी इच्छा प्रकट की है कि वह सीलिंग के मामलों को फिर से देखना चाहती हैं ।

कम्पनियां और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां फ़र्जी बनायी जाती हैं, अब यहां से उस के सारे आंकड़े रखना सम्भव नहीं होगा । सदन को मालूम है कि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों का है । लेकिन राज्य सरकार इस तरफ जागरूक हैं । हम आशा करेंगे कि कुछ मुनासिब कदम उठायेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप थोड़ा संरक्षण दें । मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि भूमिहीन कितने हैं और भूमि कितनी है । क्या भूमि का उन में वितरण करने से समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा ? अगर समाधान नहीं

होगा तो जितनी भूमि आयेगी उस को उत्पादन क्षमता इतनी बढ़ जायेगी कि जिस से उन की गरीबी को दूर किया जा सके ? इस विषय में न मंत्री महोदय और न माननीय शिन्दे जी कुछ बता रहे हैं। मुख्य प्रश्न मेरा यह है जिस का मैं उत्तर चाहता हूं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने अभी कहा कि जितनी भूमि उपलब्ध हुई और जितने परिवार हैं उस के अनुपात में वह बहुत कम है। सभी भूमिहीनों को उसी भूमि पर बसा कर के उन की समस्या को नहीं सुलझाया जा सकता है। यह तो साधारण बात है। लेकिन उस के लिये यह प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा कि भूमि पर जितना दबाव है वह कम किया जा सके और अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में जो कृषि की नई प्रणाली है, सिंचाई, उन्नत किस्म के बीज, खाद इन से उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ा सकें। इस से यह होगा कि जहां अधिक जमीन की आवश्यकता है वहां थोड़ी जमीन से भी एक परिवार का गुजारा चल सकता है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : श्रीमान् जिस तरह आप मेरे नाम के बारे में अभी स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाये, उसी तरह से यह 30 नवम्बर का हिन्दुस्तान समाचार-पत्र है इस में यह छपा है कि "केन्द्रीय खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री, श्री जगजीवन राम की अध्यक्षता में हुए दो दिन के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अन्तिम दिन आज की बैठक के बाद उन्होंने संवाद दाताओं को बताया कि जमींदारों को केवल इसी हालत में काश्तकारों से जमीन वापस लेने का अधिकार होगा जब कि वे सैनिक सेवाओं के बाद पुनः अपनी जमीन पर जा कर खेती करना चाहेंगे"। इसी प्रकार की एक, दो स्थितियों के अलावा अन्य किसी हालत में काश्तकारों को बेदखल करना असम्भव कर दिया जायेगा।

अब यही पेचीदगी है। मिलिटरी के जो रिटायर्ड अफसर हैं या होंगे, सारी जमीन उन्हीं लोगों के पास है। यह जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वही मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड अफसर होंगे तो सारी जमीन उन के पास चली जायेगी और किसी को मिलेगी नहीं। सीलिंग कानून लागू होने के बाद जितनी जमीन निकली है वह बहुत कम है जो और मिली उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे मिलिटरी के अफ़सरों ने फार्म बना रखे हैं, और एक भी इंच जमीन भूमिहीनों के हाथ में नहीं आई है। इसलिए आप यह पेंच न लगायें। जैसे आज तारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में उद्योग मंत्री ने कहा कि जो लोग जो काम करते हैं उन को वही काम दिया जायेगा। तो योग्यता के आधार पर इस देश में काम काज का बंटवारा किया जाय कि जो परिवार खेती करता हो, खेती उस को ही दी जायेगी। और अगर इस आधार पर नहीं दी जायगी तो आप खेती का बंटवारा किस योग्यता के आधार पर करेंगे ? इसलिए काम का बंटवारा होना चाहिए, वरना एक ही परिवार में सारी खेती रहेगी, बड़े बड़े फार्म रहेंगे। और ऐसे ही बड़े परिवारों में से आज सारे अफसर निकलते हैं जो अदालतों में न्यायाधीश बनते हैं और वकील भी बनते हैं जिस की वजह से एक इंच भी जमीन आज तक गरीबों को नहीं मिली है। और यह राजनीतिक तिकड़म के बल पर इस देश में शासन चल रहा है। बड़े बड़े पैसे वालों के पास ही बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियां हैं, उन्हीं में से मंत्री बने हुए हैं। इस देश में एक इंच भी जमीन गरीबों के पास नहीं जाने वाली है। गरीबों का कोई प्रतिनिधि यहां चुन कर नहीं आ पाता, बड़े पैसे वाले लोग ही चुनाव लड़ कर आ सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि मिलिटरी के जो रिटायर्ड अफसर हैं उनको काफी सुविधायें मिलती हैं, उन को खेती देने की क्या जरूरत है। अगर सही माने में भूमिहीनों को जमीनें देने की नीयत होती तो जिन सूबों में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है वहां तो

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

केन्द्र सरकार व्यवस्था कर ही सकती थी। बिहार में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, दिल्ली में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही एक तरह से अधिकार है, क्या यहां भूमि वितरण की आप कोई व्यवस्था करा रहे हैं ? यह मजाक नहीं है तो और क्या है। अगर आप सही मानों में भूमिहीनों को जमीन देना चाहते हैं तो यह जो पेचीदगियां आप पैदा कर देते हैं इन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन पेचीदगियों को आप समाप्त करने के लिए क्या योजना बना रहे हैं। इस का स्पष्टीकरण करने की आप कृपा करें।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments can determine the limits, the extent to which the lands can be resumed, but I do not think there will be two views in the Houses that persons who are prepared to give up their lives for the nation, who join the army, simply because they join the army should not be deprived of resuming the land after retirement from service. I do not think that would be a correct approach. Even at the Chief Ministers' Conference there was near unanimity on this point, because there are certain categories of persons, widows, minors, persons serving in the army, for whom some special concession should be given. I think by and large this House would agree with this approach.

The hon. Member has referred to Bihar. The hon. Member's party was the ruling party some time back, part of the United Front Government there.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐस० ऐस० पी० की सरकार 10 महीने वहां थी इसलिए वहां यह कानून नहीं लागू कर रहे हैं सीलिंग का ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At least at that time the hon. Member's party could have shown seriousness about this. The Central Government would have helped all the way to see that the United Front Government brought land reforms. The same thing applies to Shri Yadav's party also, because his party was also ruling in U.P.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रश्न था दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित है, बिहार केन्द्र शासित है, तो जो केन्द्र शासित इलाके हैं उन में भूमि सुधार कानून लागू करने में क्या अड़चन है, यह मंत्री महोदय बतायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मोलहू प्रसाद, आप ने एक प्रश्न को 10 गुना लम्बा बना दिया इसलिए अब मैं आप को और प्रश्न करने की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दिलायें कि क्यों लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में यह नियम ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब जो मंत्री जी को देना था वह दे दिया है और दूसरा कोई उन के पास जवाब नहीं है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैंने कहा कि आखिर इस देश में कामकाज की अर्थात खेती, उद्योग आदि की क्या परिभाषा है यह मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मोलहू प्रसाद अब बैठ जायं।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : दरअसल सरकार द्वारा इस देश में भूमिहीनों की समस्या हल करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ? रोज अखबारों में पढ़ने को आता है कि यह करने जा रहे हैं और वह करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि आज हमारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर 6,8,12 आने और 1 रुपया खेतिहर मजदूरों को प्रतिदिन मजदूरी मिल रही है उन की दशा सुधारने पर तो सरकार सोच नहीं रही है उलटे

वह रिटायर्ड अफसरों को भूमि देने की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है और*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not to be recorded. He is defying the Chair.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : श्री जगजीवन राम ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि जो उफ़तादा ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है उस पर लैंडलैस लेबर कब्जा कर ले इस तरह से उन्हें उकसाया गया है लेकिन इस के लिए यहां पार्लियामैंट से कोई मुनासिब ला क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता ताकि जो ज़मीन उफतादा पड़ी हुई है वह हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों को वितरित कर दी जाय। लेकिन इस तरह का यहां से कानून पास किये बगैर खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम का इस तरह का प्रचार करना और उफतादा ज़मीनों पर इस तरह से कब्जा कर लेना कहां तक न्यायसंगत है। इसके अलावा यह लैंडलैस लेबरर्स जोकि सदियों से कुचले हुए है वह क्या इस लायक है कि वह जाकर ऐसी ज़मीनों पर कब्जा कर सकते हैं? माननीय श्री जगजीवन राम 21 साल में इस के लिए मुनासिब कानून नहीं बना पाये ताकि यह उफतादा पड़ी हुई ज़मीनें लैंडलैस लेबर को दी जा सकें तो यह 4 महीने के महज़ उकसाने से यह लैंडलैस लेबरर्स किस तरीके से उस उफतादा पड़ी हुई जमीनों पर कब्जा कर सकेंगे इस का जवाब दिया जाए ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : यह एक महत्त्वपूर्ण मसला है और हम सब चाहते है कि सदन में इस पर बहस के लिए समय निकाला जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहना चाहता था कि यह समस्या वाकई बड़ी गम्भीर है और कई तरह से इस हाउस के सामने आती है तो क्यों नहीं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय हाउस में इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए कुछ समय निकाल लेते ताकि इस पर यहां बहस हो जाय।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूं और मुझे हाउस में इस पर डिस्कशन होने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। जहां तक मेरे द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य का सवाल है तो मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा जो पहला वक्तव्य निकला था उस के बाद उन्होंने मेरा बाद का वक्तव्य नहीं देखा जिसके द्वारा लोगों के दिमाग में जो एक भ्रान्ति पैदा हो गई थी उस की मैं ने सफ़ाई कर दी थी।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इस पर चर्चा का प्रस्ताव सरकार की तरफ़ से लाया जाय।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस पर बहस हो जाय तो अच्छी बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह प्रस्ताव सरकार की तरफ़ से आयेगा तो इस पर चर्चा के लिए अधिक समय मिल सकेगा।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Let there be a Government motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put it before the house and we shall try to find sometime for it.

———

12.24 hrs.

RE. MEETING OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS WITH SHRI T.T. KRISHNAMACHARI

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : I have already communicated to you, Mr. Speaker, my views on one point. T.T.K. for whom I have every regard was here last week. He was sent for by the Prime Minister for consultation along with other policy framers. He invited some of the Finance Ministry officials and they perhaps went there with files. T.T.K. who was not a Minister was shown those files and the

**Not recorded

officers were there and they discussed policy matters.

There is another matter. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has been fasting since Yesterday and the Prime Minister has not said anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received that motion already about the Chief Minister of West Bengal from a number of hon. Members. It has already been allowed by the Rajya Sabha and I have no objection if this House also wants it. I have also received a call attention notice.

Calling Attention motion can be given, but I am going to allow any debate on it except that there is a Calling Attention Motion which is pending in the Rajya Sabha, and it may be given; here also it is pending before us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Chief Minister of a State is on hunger-strike why should we have a Calling Attention notice on it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. If Sant Fateh Singh or anybody else does it, and if that is admissible by way of a Calling Attention notice here why not the Chief Ministers fast ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of order, I seek your guidance.

श्री रवि राय : श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के बारे में अभी जो सवाल यहां पर उठाया गया है उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Banerjee please sit down. On this point, I am not prepared to allow any debate. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you referred to Sant Fateh Singh who is threatening by his self-immolation or something like that. And that is regarding Chandigarh which is a problem. But here, the Chief Minister of a State is going on a fast, which is taking the shape of a self-analysis or self-study. So, how is it of any urgent importance as far as this House is concerned ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have usually not been allowing any debates on that but some calling attention motions were allowed. This is not a question of any urgent demand or urgent importance or anything else. But it is extremely unusual for a Chief Minister to go on a fast. Suppose, if all the Chief Ministers go on fast, who will work in the States ? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : T. T. Krishnamachari.

MR. SPEAKER : About Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, I cannot allow it. Mr. Banerjee, please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If not today, tomorrow, there will be a point of order. Therefore, let us settle it now.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs. Please sit down. About Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari, I am not going to allow a debate on that, but I can send your question or calling attention, whether it is, to the Minister. If he likes he can make a statement. But otherwise I cannot allow it.

श्री रवि राय : यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और प्रधान मंत्री क्या कोई इस बारे में बयान दे रही हैं ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am proceeding to the next item.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Natifications under sub-section

(3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) The Cost Audit (Report) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2297 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.

(2) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Fans) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2298 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G S. R. 2626 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1969;

(3) The Cost Accounting Records (Electric Motors) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2574 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2173/69.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) ACT, 1952.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 4438 (English version) and S.O. 4439 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969, issued under section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2174/69.]

BIHAR CONTINGENCY FUND (AMENDMENT), ACT, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Setbi,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 9 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2175/69.]

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the All-India Service (Laying of Regulations Before Parliament) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1969."

ALL INDIA SERVICES (LAYING OF REGULATIONS BEFORE PARLIAMENT) BILL.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the All-India Services (Laying of Regulations Before Parliament) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Last Friday, when I announced the business of the House, you were good enough to recall that the view of the Business Advi ory Committee was that the motion on communal disturbances should be from the Home Minister. I have since contacted the Home Minister and he has agreed to move the motion himself. Tomorrow afternoon he will lay a statement on communal disturbances on the Table of the Lok Sabha, and the motion, with your permission, will be debated on the 4th, at 3 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee had taken a decision that on

[Mr. Speaker]

this issue there will be a debate for five hours on a motion to be brought up by the Home Minister. Later on, before the Home Minister could bring in a motion, an hon. Member gave notice of that motion and it was admitted. Of course, it was in order. So, in the circumstances, I think we should stick to the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee and we will ask the other Member about it ; if he wants, he will be allowed to withdraw it.

12.30 hrs.

RE : PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 357 BY SHRI R. K. BIRLA

MR. SPEAKER : Now personal explanation by Shri R. K. Birla.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on this ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, on the personal explanation by Shri R. K. Birla, item 7 on the agenda. My point of order is that he cannot give a personal explanation and I will argue that. May I invite your attention to rule 357 ? If you see the Order Paper, it says that Shri R. K. Birla is to make a personal explanation regarding certain allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye against the Wool Purchase Mission headed by Shri R. K. Birla. The rule says :

> "A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

Shri Madhu Limaye has not made any charge against Shri R.K. Birla in the House. He made that outside the House in 1962-63 when Shri R. K. Birla was neither a Member nor a prospective candidate for membership. Today Shri R. K. Birla is giving a personal explanation in reply to that allegation. Personal explanation is normally resorted to when a slanderous remark is made against a member in the House. If anything is said outside against a member and he is permitted to make a personal explanation in the House it will be a dangerous precedent and, therefore, I want a ruling on this subject before he actually makes his statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सवेरे जब मैं ने कार्य-सूची को पढ़ा तो मुझ को बड़ा अचम्भा हुआ ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are the best person to tell me about that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी राय में यह नहीं आ सकता है । मैं तो वास्तव में बड़ी परेशानी में हूं । मैंने आप को एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी है, पता नहीं आप ने उस को देखा है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने इस हाउस में कोई स्टेटमेंट दिया था या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई नहीं दिया है । इसी लिये आज आप मेरी बात सुनिये । यह जो वुल पर्चेज मिशन हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने श्री आर० के० बिड़ला के इस सदन में आने के बाद कोई आलोचना नहीं की । अब इस में लिखा है कि श्री आर० के० बिड़ला वुल पचेज मिशन के हेड थे । मुझे उस का पता नहीं । वह वुल ऐडवाइजर के नाते वुल पर्चेज मिशन के सदस्य जरूर थे । लेकिन हो सकता है कि हेड रहे हों । यह 1962 की बात है । उस समय वह लोक सभा के सदस्य भी नहीं थे । उनके बारे में मैंने एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को जो मेमोरैन्डम लिखा है, शायद वह उसका उल्लेख कर रहे हों, मुझे पता नहीं हैं । लेकिन यह कौन सा तरीका है कि उद्योगपति होने के नाते जो उन के बीस-तीस साल में अच्छे या

बुरे कारनामे रहे हैं उनके बारे में वह अपनी सदस्यता का इस्तेमाल कर के सफाई दें ? एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के मेमोरेन्डम में मैंने जो कुछ लिखा था अगर उस पर उन को ऐतराज है तो वह एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को लिख सकते हैं। अगर एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर सरकार जो कार्रवाई कर रही है उसके मुताल्लिक कोई मतभेद रह जाता है तो मतभेद के बारे में वह सफाई दें।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज से पहले इस सदन में श्री आर० के० बिड़ला पर कोई आरोप मेरे द्वारा नहीं लगाया गया है। ऐसी हालत में पांच छः साल पहले उन्होंने जो कुछ भी किया था क्या उसके बारे में सदस्य के नाते वह कोई व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे ? यह कौन सा तरीका या कौन सा प्रोसीजर है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Under the rules a member can make a personal explanation in respect of an allegation or accusation made in the House. Secondly, before making such a statement the Member concerned will have to give an advance copy to the Speaker. It cannot be an *ex tempore* speech. It cannot be debated. Therefore, before you allow such a request you have to verify the fact whether the statement relates to something said in the House about him when he was a Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मैंने खत्म नहीं किया। इस नियम में श्री बनर्जी ने जो पढ़ा है कि इस में कोई वाद विवाद नहीं उठना चाहिए वह भी ठीक है। मेरा पहला आक्षेप यह है कि इस सदन की कार्रवाई से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और दूसरा यह कि इसमें विवाद उठेगा और नियम भंग होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The points raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy are, in my opinion, very strong points. I have before me the statement that is sought to be made by Shri R. K. Birla. I have gone through it. He has not mentioned anything against Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे खिलाफ क्या करेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But he has no right to make a statement today.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly listen to me ? He will not listen to others. Even before I say something he jumps to his own conclusions. Why should he not wait to hear what I am going to say ?

I was under the impression that Shri Birla wanted to invite attention of the House to the observations made by the Estimates Committee. At the same time, I wonder if he is entitled to go back to a period when he was not a Member of this House. That is a very strong and cogent point. I am going into the background of the whole question. I am postponing it and I will give my ruling later on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : If any decision is to be taken, call both of us.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No, you are not allowed to speak now. If I am of the view that you are entitled to make a statement then I will allow you to read your statement.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I make my position clear ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the Central Hall or in the streets ; not here.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : When they were speaking I was keeping quiet.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because we were speaking sense.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों इतने जोश में आ जाते हैं ?

A point has been raised that under the Rules of Procedure a member cannot take advantage of his present position for giving

[Mr. Speaker]

personal explanation of something that had taken place when he was not a member. On the face of it, it looks a strong objection. I will go into it and give my ruling later on.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : यह लिस्ट में आया ही क्यों ? क्या पहले अध्ययन नहीं किया गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर आपके लिये कोई काम नहीं रह जायगा अगर ऐसी चीजें नहीं आयेंगी ।

— ——

12.39 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Tea (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK (Chanda): This Bill enables the Tea Board to receive grants or loans from the Central Government for financing schemes for the development of the tea industry for which there is no provision in the existing Act. My only regret is that this has come after such a long time. Be that as it may, as it has now come, I support it subject to certain observations of my own.

I will confine my observations to the Nilgiri tea estates. A perusal of Page 9 of the Report of the Tea Finance Committee will make it clear.

Out of a total of 5,128 holdings, about 4,725 are of less than 12 acres and 299 are slightly more than that, about 20 acres. So, nearly 95 per cent of the tea estates in the Nilgiris form very small holdings which depend for their sale on what is known as the bought-leaf factories which in many cases have no estates of their own. They purchase leaves from the small growers. They purchase since they have no estates of their own, these purchases will support that industry and ultimately tea is manufactured and sold. Therefore these bought-leaf factories are, as a matter of fact, complementary to the small growers in the whole of the Nilgiri area. Therefore my first submission to the Minister in this particular case is that whatever grants-in-aid, subsidies and assistance are being given to factories in general should also be given to these bought-leaf factories so that the small growers who depend upon these bought-leaf factories are not left to the winds or thrown to the wal!s and they also have a proper price for this produce.

Secondly, Nilgiris produces a very poor type of tea compared to the Assam or Bengal area. Therefore the way excise duty is being assessed appears to be absolutely disproportionate. The whole of the Nilgiris tea area has been divided into two zones, Class IV and Class I. The Class I zone is what is known as the Gudalur area. In fact, there is no difference in the quality of tea produced in the rest of the Nilgiris and Gudalur which is classified as a separate zone with lesser excise duty. The 1st of the Nilgiris area barring Gudalur, should be formed into a separate zone with the same excise duty as Gudalur. The grower will not get the proper price and will be suffering if the present excise duty continues. This is another matter which I request the hon. Minister to take note of and to do something to relieve these people of the excessive excise duty.

The auction sale also enjoins me to make a request in this regard that the quality of tea produced in the Nilgiris is not of the same type though the excise duty is almost the same as for first class tea that is produced in Assam, Darjeeling and all those places.

Thirdly, the Government promised a refund of duty on tea consigned to London auctions but in spite of long lapse of years and considerable delay this refund has not been made. It was also promised that a formula will be evolved for the refund of this amount. Since 1965-66 this formula has not come out and is still in cold storage. I request the Minister to look into this matter and see that this formula is made up and refund is actually done according to the formula that they want to make up,

Then, we have lost a lot of market because of two factors which have already been elucidated yesterday. One is that our tea is liable to export duty as well as excise duty. This double duty is greatly responsible for our losing a lot of market in foreign countries. Therefore, as Ceylon has done, one of these duties should be removed so that we could enter into competition with the outside world and are also able to earn more foreign exchange.

Lastly, I hear that there is a joint consortium between Ceylon and India with regard to the tea trade. We welcome it and request the Government of India to take immediate steps to see that it is finalised soon so that it our tea industry might get a pick-up in the matter.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill but, at the same time, I am rather sorry to say that the Tea Board has not done its duty though one of the main purposes of the Tea Board was to develop and promote the tea industry. So far as this small Bill is concerned I will confine myself to the small tea growess in the northern India. The Tea Board has been negligent in sponsoring or helping the small tea growers. I have been sponsoring their cause for the last so many years. But I am sorry to say that the Tea Board has given very little attention so far as the northern region is concerned.

The Northern Region comprises of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. In this area so far as the tea bushes are concerned, they are very old. The production per hectare here is nearabout 265 kg while the all India avarage is 900 kg. So far as the price of tea is concernsd, there is also a great disparity. The tea in the northern region fetches Rs. 2.25 per kg. as compared to the all India figure of Rs. 5 per kg. The gross earnings per hectare in the northern region are Rs. 600 while the all India level is about Rs. 4500. But the excise duty and tea cess are levied on the same scale which are applied in the case of estern areas and the southern areas which have very high-yielding varieties of tea, which fetch very high prices. Therefore, my submission has been that this area should be given a eparate zone and the excise duty and the tea cess which are levied here may be reduced.

At the same time, I have been requesting the Tea Board that the quality of tea which is grown in the northern region cannot come up to the standard of the grown other areas. Therefore, my request is that tea samples may be taken and after examination of the tea samples, if it is found that the tea grown in that area is of a low quality and standard, then a separate standard may be fixed. But this matter has been hanging fire with the Tea Board for the last 7 to 8 years and no steps have been taken by the Tea Board to fix any standad.

Formerly there was a letter issued by the Central Gavernment-letter—dated No. 41-31/55/PK dated 6th February 1956 under which they have given exemption from the operation of Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act. But this has been rescinded. Therefore, I plead that the Government should see to it that the same exemption should apply to the tea that is grown - both black and green tea—in that area till the experiment takes place and a standard is fixed.

Then the Tea Board Report for the year 1967-68 it self admits that due to the closure of the landroute by Pakistan, tea—especially green tea—for which Afghanistan and the Middle East countries are the importers has to be routed *via* Bombay with the result that freight charges have become heavy and our tea is selling at a very high price. I request the Central Government that either they should permit the transport of tea to Afghanistan by air, or some subsidy may be given to the tea planters of the northern region for transporting the tea to Afghanistan, so that the prices which are very high, due to the freight charges, may be brought down.

Then, Sir, Tea courses have been started in the Agricultural College in Assam. The standard which has been fixed is an all-India standard ; but nothing has been done for the admission of the people of the northern region. They have beeh requesting the Central Government that

[Shri Hem Raj]

there must be some percentage fixed for the northern region, so that they may be able to get admission and get better knowledge to improve their tea estates in the northern region. But nothing has been done so far.

A request was made by the Kangra Tea Planters' Association that a common facility centre may be put up at Palampur. That request is still pending with the Tea Board, For the present, no dedision has been taken by the Tea Board. Until and unless some Government tea factory is set *up* at Palampur, no improvement in the northern region will take place and the northern area will not be able to compete with the rest of India.

Sir, the Tea Board is meant to help in the matter of better production and manufacture of Tea. In reply to a Question which has been put by me, the Government informed that a feasibilitary report is being prepared which the State Government and the Tea Board will consider. I want to know this, as to how much time will it take for the Tea Board to come to any definite conclusion in the matter.

At the same time, the Tea Board is very negligent in getting its accounts audited by chartered accountants. The only report available was the Audited Accounts which I found in the Library and that is for the year 1965-66. We are now passing through the year 1968-69. I would request the Tea Board that they should bring out their report much earlier so that we might be in a position to make our comments on the Accounts of the Tea Board.

So far as the expenses of the Tea Board are concerned, the total income for the year 1967-68 is given out as Rs. 1.77 crores; and the total expenditure is Rs. 1.74 crores. So far as development is concerned, the figure is Rs. 2.47 lakhs and so far as grants are concerned the fignre is Rs. 21 lakhs. From this it will he seen that so far as the development of the tea industry is concerned, what is spent is very little, compared to the whole expenditure. When Parliament gives loans and grants, it is necessary for us to see that more money is spent on tea development, rather than on the administrative charges.

One point has been stressed earlier by the former speakers. It is this. The tea industry business has been handed over to the Britishers during the last so many years. The Position is this. Although we are the best tea exporting country, we have not been able to make up our minds for blending the tea in India This is one of the main functions of the Tea Board, but what we find is this. This main function has been neglected by the Tea Board. The Tea Board should see to it that the blending of the tea is done here in India itself, so that we may export our tea direct from our contry rather than routing it through England.

I hope these suggestions which I have made will be considered by the Government and for the northern region separate excise zone will be fixed. As regards the tea cess, I would submit that where the prodution is very small and the price fetched is also less, the concerned areas may be ereated on a separate basis rather than on the ordinary basis. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The tea industry is a vital sector in our export economy, and I strongly feel that in spite of having set up the Tea Board, Government have criminally negleted to attend to the needs of promotion of tes in our country.

The Tea Board which has got its head office at Calcutta has so far not even finalised its recruitment rules. I de not know how Government, though their aim about the subsidy which they propose to canalise through the Tea Board is laudabls, will succeed in improving the working of the Tea Board itself. Yesterday, we had one of our senior Members, Shri Jaipal Singh going to the extent of saying that the Tea Board should be totally abolished. I would like to quote for the benefit of House what the Committee on Subordinate Legislation have said at page 15 of their First Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) in this connection. It reads as follows :

> "While the Committee have now been as-ured by the representatives of the Ministry that the recruitment rules under the Tea Act, 1953 would be finalised by the end of Feburary, 1968, nevertheless, they are distressed at the lackadaisical manner in which both the Ministry of Commerce and the Tea Board have acted in this

> case. It appears incredible that a period of more than fourteen years should have elapsed without the recruitment rules having b en framed, and meanwhile, files containing draft recruitment rules tossed to and for between the Ministry and the Tea Board."

This was the comment made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

I would like to give some graphic examples about the anomalies prevalent in the Tea Board and the horrid state of affairs with regard to the lower cadre of administrative staff as well as other officers which has resulted in great demoralisation and lack of enthusiasm on their part in regard to their work.

Some years back, there were what was known as field staff who were domonstrators and who were working in the field for the promotion of tea plantations. About six or eight years back, that cadre was totally abolished. After the abolition of the field work, the staff had been promised that they would be taken into the administrative cadre. Some of the field staff had an experience of even 25 to 30 years. Some were graduates and even post-gradua es. But, leaving them in the lunch and in the wilderness to roam about without any security of job, the Tea Board has recruited fresh people even with matriculate qualification into the administrative cadro, numbering about 70 to 100. One case was rocently brought to my notice. There was a typist who was among the field staff, and he had an experience of about 25 years. After that department was wound up, he applied for a typist's job in the regular Tea Board administrative cadre. He made an application on 4th September, 1967 and he said therein that he had served in the Tea Board for nearly 20 years as a demonstrator, and he added :

> "I am at present doing the job of a typist since three years to the entire satisfaction of the sectional heads."

He had been doing the job of typist there, but he was temporary there, and he wanted to be absorbed permanently and therefore he wanted to be taken as a typist on a permanent basis. For that, the reply given to him was this. I shall quote... ..

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member may resume his speech after the lunch recess.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I was referring to the application made by one of the former field staff employees for a permanent post as typist. The reply given by one Assistant Secretary, I. B. Ghosh, is as follows :

> "With reference to his representation dated..... (he) is hereby informed... that he should inform this office immediately whether he is prepared to forego his services rendered by him in the Tea Board as a demonstrator towards his seniority as a typist in the event of his appointment to the latter post."

This is ridiculous to demand from a former employee who had put in 25-30 years of service in the department and who was already working in the department temporarily as a typist. This is an illustration of the many anomalies that exist there. There are quite a number of people, former field staff employees such as demonstrators and others who had been suffering in the Tea Board and its various wings. This is the result of there not being any regular rules and regulations in the Tea Board and I do not know when the Government is going to finalise these things, and give some kind of security to its own employees in the Tea Board. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the specific instances which I had given.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

There is another pathetic example for the callous indifference of the Tea Board. One Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan was working as sub-inspector, Tea Board in Madura. He is no more—thanks to the Tea Board. He has put in a service of thirty years. He was in poor health and suddenly he was transferred to Calcutta. He requested that in view of his poor health he need not be disturbed from Madura but the head office at Calcutta insisted that he should go to Calcutta and take up an assignment there. The poor fellow was compelled to travel all the way and in in Cuttack he passed away. That was on February 16, 1969 In spite of a medical certificate the authorities thought that he was in a fit condition to travel and should take up the new assignment. It is something horrible that has been done. If the Government allows this kind of atmosphere to prevail in the Tea Board, there should be some kind of organisation like the SPCA which takes care of harassed cattle and protects them. Such an organisation would protect the Tea Board employees from the onslaughts of the Tea Board Administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Was he asked to proceed to Calcutta in spite of a medical certificate.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : His transfer order came somewhere in December 1968 and he requested that he need not be transferred.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In other words, did he inform them that he was in a poor state of health and could not travel ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He informed them, I mean the higher authorities in the Tea Board and he sent a medical certificate and all that.

Now, to continue my speech. I said that he died at Cuttack station and his body was thrown out in the platform and his only son who was travelling with him gave a telegram to some of the employees at Calcutta and they rushed to Cuttack and helped him to some extent. Even today his family, I am told, has not been helped out of its difficulties. These are two examples to show that there is no justification for the Tea Board to exist like this. It is high time they overhauled the whole set-up, if all they want to retain it. I should like a know from the Government what they propose to do. I have already quoted the preport of the Committee on subordinate legislation and I want to know why they have not so far made any rules and regulations. I would like to quote another passage from the same report. At page 16, the committee says :

> "The Committes need hardly point out that the main purpose of vesting autonomy in the commodity boards is to enable them to transact their business more officiently, and if red-tapism and chronic delays of this nature were to occur, the very object of setting up these boards would be defeated."

This report was submitted in 1968, and even after that, I do not know whether they have taken things in hand and whether they have finalised the regulations and rules with regard to this Board.

I would like now to point out some other aspects about tea development. Of course, it is for Government to see whether the Tea Board is quite a fit body to carry it out, but if Government are intent on improving the working of the Tea Board and they want to channelise all their a loans and subsidies through the Tea Board, I would like to make an appeal to them to consider whether it would be feasible to do it with one head office at Calcutta whereas our promotional work needs to be done at the far off places like the Nilgiris in the south and as my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj has already pointed out, in the Himalayas in the north, and I am sure, quite possibly after the study report with regard to the promotional aspect in the Andamans, in those islands also.

The zonal offices which are already there should be given more financial powers and powers to take on-the-spot decisions. I would like to impress on the hon. Minister that it would help in a great way to promote the tea activities in the south particularly if the zonal office in Madras is upgraded and given more financial powers and powers to take on-the-spot decisions. This is a matter for the consideration of Government.

My hon. friend Shri K. M. Koushik has already drawn the attention of Government to the bought-leaf factories in the Nilgiris. There are about 112 bought-leaf factories in the Nilgiris. They are very important because all the small tea estate owners are dependent on the bought-leaf factories, since they do not have factories of their own, and I think these bought-leaf factories are eminently suitable to be converted into co-operatives, if only Government have a mind to do that. Instead of trying to abolish the bought-leaf factories or discourage them, I should say that Government should go in a big way to convert them into co-operative factories or encourage them on those lines and try to strengthen their apparatus. As some hon. Members have pointed out already, this is a field where there is a lot of scope for co-operatives, but unfortunately Government have totally neglected them. I hope that Government will encourage more co-operatives in the tea industry. There is dire need for more assistance to the bought-leaf factories as well as to the small tea-estate-owners in the south as well as in other parts of the country. This should be directly looked into, because as some hon. Members have alleged, and quite rightly, if the assistance and loans are to be guided by the whims of the Tea Board, I am afraid they will not reach the small or medium tea-estate owners for whom they are really intended.

With regard to re-plantation, Government should associate more agricultural graduates and advisors in this effort. As it is, I find even among the Tea Board employees that there are many who really try to take up the job of fresh plantation and other such work, but who do not have the requisite to knowledge about the other aspects of those plantations. So, Government should try to make improvements in this regard also.

With regard to exports, I am not so optimistic about our agreement with Ceylon, as some hon. Members seem to be. It is good thing, and I do welcome that agreement. But then I would like to point out that our economies are competitive and not complementary to each other. Ceylon feels that she will get the maximum benefit out of this agreement. Of course, Ceylon being a small friendly neighbour of ours, we have to consider some of their difficulties too. But apart from whatever we have been committed to under the agreement, we can very well see that we try to make some headway in the international market. Our market has suffered due to various reasons. I need not dilate on this point, because my hon. friends who spoke on this had elaborated it. But with regard to packaging and other things, Government have not made much headway about them. Even the awareness does not seem to be there. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri had made a very brilliant analysis of the whole problem of tea export and other things during the budget session, and the hon. Minister Shri B. R. Bhagat said on the floor of the House that he was benefited by some of her remarks, but I doubt very much whether he has benefited at all, because I think that he has forgotten about the whole thing afterwards. It is high time that we look into the promotional aspects because we shall now be facing competition from new competitors like Kenya and other African countries who are coming into the field, and also the old competitors who are already there, such as Coylon and others. We shauld try to see that we improve our quality and try to capture the market on our own, apart from our agreements with Ceylon and other areas.

With these words, I support the idea of giving loan and subsidy to the tea-owners to promote their activities, but at the same time I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the view that the present Bill is going to achieve that. If it can achieve that, I would definitely welcome it, but I doubt it very much. So, it is for the Government to implement their intention to the full.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : The tea industry is a very big and important industry in the country. It is a major industry and it has a lot of potentialities. It is one of the major export-earning industries. Our internal demand also points to the need for increasing its production. Whatever steps have been taken by Government for the development of this industry are to be welcomed and supported, and

[Shri S. R. Damani]

as such I support this Bill at the very outset.

Having said this, I feel that we should examine also what development has taken place during the last two years. The Tea Board has been constituted to look after the health of the industry. The Tea Board was set up under the Tea Act of 1955, and its functions have been detailed therein in clause 10. I shall mention briefly some of those objects, which are (i) to regulate production (ii) to extend the cultivation of tea, (3) to improve the quality of tea, (iv) to promote co-operative efforts (v) to undertake research and maintain demonstration farms, and also to regulate the sale and export of tea, promotion work and improving marketing in India and outside. These are the major items of work entrusted to the Tea Board and let us see whether the Tea Board has been successful in fulfilling these objects.

I would like to say first of all that the report of the Tea Board is available only up to 1966 and 1967, in the Parliament Library. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have submitted their annual reports for 1968 and 1969 or not? If not, in that case, what are the reasons? We are spending from the Consolidated Fund of India for the Tea Board. It is not proper that the reports are being submitted so late. In this Bill, I think the Government should include some sections so that they are obliged to submit their annual reports in time, so that Members can see and know the latest position and speak on that basis. So, my first submission is that this should be looked after.

Now, I come to the internal production and the actual production of the industry. I feel that there in no increase in production. The Tea Board was to increase its per hectare production, but I do not see any increase up to 1967. In 1964-65, the total area under tea cultivation was 3,41,634 hectares. It has increased in 1965-66 to 3,45,256 hectares. Whereas the production in 1964 was 372 485 million kgs, it has dropped in 1965-66 to 366.374 million kgs. There is a drop instead of an increase. In 1966-67, it has gone up a little, because of the increase in the acreage, to 374,806 million kgs. On account of the increase in acreage, production has slightly increased. But if we see the per hectare production, there is no increase. On the contrary, I will say that in the north, the per hectare production has gone down. In 1964-65, it was 1,102 kgs, and it came down to 1,024 kgs in 1965-66 and it stands at 1,034 in 1966 (provisional figure). Further, instead of increase in the north, where the number of tea gardens are greater,—the most important producing centres are in the north—there has been a decline. What are the reason for the decline? Is it the kind of development that the Tea Board has shown? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this fall. In the south, there is a slight increase. If we take the average for north and south together, the average per hectare yield has not gone up. On the contrary, it has gone slightly down.

In this connection, I would like to know how much money is being spent for internal development. According to this report, the amount spent on tea promotion outside India is Rs. 117.19 lakhs ; the amount spent on tea promotion inside India—nett—is only Rs. 625,000. For such a big crop in India, for such a big industry in India, the expenditure on tea promotion inside India has been only Rs. 625,000, out of a budget of Rs. 268 lakhs. What a small sum is it. I wonder whether the development of tea industry and tea plantations will be achieved by such a small amount.

Then, on the export side, the expenditure has been Rs. 117 lakhs, out of which a large portion has been spent on travel, salaries and wages. When I place before you the figures for export, you will see there is a decline there also. As such, I can say that so far the achievement of the Tea Board has not been very satisfactory.

In 1965-66 our export was 197.4 million kg valued at Rs. 114 crores. But it went down to 190.4 million kg valued at Rs. 100 crores. There is a decline in quantity and value. According to the annual report of the Ministry, whereas in 1962-63 our export of tea was Rs. 202.9 crores, in 1967-68 it went down to Rs. 180 crores. In 1968-69, it has further declined to Rs. 156 crores. In spite of our efforts

and the expenditure, in spite of our agreement with Ceylon, there is a continuous decline in exports. But in one of our principal items of export, there is a decline. I want to know the reasons for the decline and the action Government has taken to arrest it.

The unit price also has declined from Rs. 8.85 to Rs. 8.03 per kilo. Our percentage of exports to total production is continuously falling from 42.3 per cent in 1964 to 39.6 in 1965 and 36.2 in 1966 while that of Ceylon has risen from 42 per cent in 1964 to 44.8 per cent in 1966.

The Government of India appointed a very important committee under Mr. Borooah in January 1967 and they have submitted report. We do not know what are those recommendations. They made important recommendations according to the annual report of the Ministry. Though 2½ years have passed, the recommendations are still under examination and they have not been implemented. I want a clarification about this also. They also mentioned that the Tea Act requires drastic changes, so that proper action can be taken to develop the industry. But no Bill has been brought forward to incorporate the recommendations. I want to know why the implementation of the recommendations is held up.

The Joint Meeting of the Commodity (Plantation) Boards suggested the setting of an Institute of Plantations Management as far back as January 1967. I want to know what action has been taken on this, because experts are badly required for management, production, export and increasing per-hectare yield of tea. This is an important recommendation and I would like to know what action has been taken on this.

Finally, government should give full support and full financial help to this industry to overcome its difficulties so that it can increase production and, consequently, increased exports. Now government is taking only half-hearted measures, as in the case of cotton. Even though government is spending a small amount of money in cotton, the production of cotton has not increased because the amount spent is not adequate enough to bring about development in the industry. So, I would repeat that government should survey the requirements of the industry, provide sufficient funds and ensure that the money is properly spent so that our purposes of increased production will be served. Unless we take some positive steps we will not be able to achieve the high targets fixed in the Fourth Plan. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Mr. Chairman, the present Bill seeks to legalise the grants and loans given by the Central Government to the Tea Board, which in the past had been given practically without any legal sanction or authority. This is what the Minister has stated in his Statement of Objects and Reasons:

> "There is no provision in the Act for the Tea Board receiving either grants-in-aid or loans of the kind that are being advanced to it by the Central Government. It is, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Tea Act, 1953, to enable the Tea Board to receive grants or loans from the Central Government..."

In other words, he wants to legalise the marriage which was, up till now a marriage of convenience. I would like to say that it is better for him to divorce this lady than legalise the marriage, because the Tea Board is very expensive and spendthrift lady, like the Railway Board, and the sooner he gets rid of it the better for the industry and the country.

So far as the Tea Board is concerned, its main functions when it was created were to improve the quality of tea regulate its production, sale and export and increase its consumption in India and abroad by carrying out suitable propaganda. But if the hon. Minister thinks that by simply giving aids and loans to the Tea Board and carrying out intensive propaganda in the country and abroad he would be helping the tea

[Shri Bani Shanker Sharma]

industry in its growth and development, he is very much mistaken. The tea industry has its own problems which we have to face boldly and squarely.

Sir, the tea industry is one of the major industries of our country. Apart from crores of rupees invested in the various tea gardens, more than a million people are employed by this industry directly and many times more people are engaged in ancillary industries like chest-making, transport and so on. As such, it is a very vital industry from our economic point of view and we have got to meet its requirements so that it can prosper.

Now the tea industry is passing through a very great crisis. Our exports have been declining day by day. In 1951 we were exporting 54 per cent of the total consumption of tea in the world. In 1965 our exports came down to 33 per cent. Why ? Because during the same period Ceylon increased its exports from 30 to 36 per cent and East Africa from 3 to 10 per cent.

Of the various items constituting the cost of tea, taxation is a major item. So far as the taxation policy of the Government of India is concerned, I will most humbly submit that it has been rather very, hesitating and ill-conceived. It is on account of this hesitating taxation policy and half-hearted measures that this industry is suffering and is suffering the most. I will just give a little background here.

I 1966 our Government devalued the rupee for the benefit of export trade in general but in order to mop up the extra profit that was to accrue to this industry it levied an export duty of Rs. 2 per kg. This was a suicidal step.

The Government, of course, realised its mistake soon and in November 1966 the rates of export duty were modified a little to give some relief to the common and medium teas. As a result of this meagre relief exports in 1967 looked up a little and we could export 213.6 million Kg. in 1967 as against 197.2 million kg. of 1966.

But in November 1967 the UK Government devalued the sterling by 14.3 per cent and on its heels the Ceylon Government also devalued its rupee by 20 per cent. As such with lower sterling prices for Indian teas there was no justification for the Government of India to retain the export duty. This gave Ceylon an edge over us.

Sir, the impact of these devaluations was very serious on our exports and after the devaluation of sterling the exports of Indian teas went on declining and declining in foreign markets.

The profitability of the industry was also very seriously affected so much so that in 1966 about 50 per cent of the gardens ran into losses. This could be avoided if we had just abolished the export duty.

So far as the excise duty is concerned, in the case of other industries, for example, jute, sugar or textiles, when the same are exported it is refunded but it is peculiar that so far as the tea industry is concerned, the excise duty is retained. Over and above, export duty is also charged. This was a very bad practice—I should say, a suicidal step and it hampered our exports. It was high time that the Government thought over this problem and had gave relief in the shape of total refund of excise duty or tea which was being exported and abolished the export duty. But the Government did not do it and the result was that our exports went on declining and declining.

I may just refresh your memory, Sir, that while we were discussing the last budget proposals in March 1969, we from this side had submitted that the relief which was being given to this industry was not sufficient and that it would not attain the desired results. But the Government did not heed to our protestations and as a result we see that our exports to U. K. declined from 116.7 million Kg. in 1960 to 113.4 million Kg. in 1968. There was a decrease of 5 per cent. The exports of Africa rose from 26.5 million Kg. to 49.2 million Kg. (an increase of 81 per cent) and those of Ceylon from 68.1 million Kg. to 76.3 million Kg. (an increase of 12 per cent) during the same period. Similarly, while our export to USA declined by 31 per cent, that of Africa

and Ceylon rose by 175 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

Sir, this is a very dismal picture and if we continue our policy like this and do not change our ways and methods of taxation, I do not know where we shall stand so far as our export trade is concerned.

I know that the Government had not been blind to this fact but they hava not been able to take up courage in both hands and act boldly. Whenever they have acted, they have acted hesitatingly and half-heartedly and they have given piecemeal relief which did not in any way benefit the industry. I would, therefore, submit, and I am sure, if they analyed, the result of the period after we had passed the budget, they would agree with me that the relief that they had allowed to the industry was not sufficient and now they should come forward to abolish the export duty and refund the excise duty.

Sir, so far as the tea market is concerned, it is not a sellers' market. It is a buyers' market where you cannot dictate your terms and conditions as regards the price. You have got to sell the commodity at a competitive price at which your competitors are selling. For that purpose you have got to bring down your cost of production.

As I submitted, so far as the cost of production is concerned, the labour cost is there. But we cannot make a reduction there. So far as payments to labour are concerned, they are most inadequate. The labour have a right to exist and exist honourably and decently. Recently there was a strike in the tea industry and of course, the tea industry was ultimately persuaded to accede to their demands. But that is not sufficient. Something more has to be done for the amenities to labour, which is the back-bone of this industry.

But the main burden on this industry is the taxes. There is the entry tax, there is the excise duty, there is the export duty and there are so many various local levies as well. So far as the local taxes are concerned, perhaps we cannot disturb them. Therefore, it is in the interests of the country and the trade that we should totally abolish the export duty and refund the excise duty.

There is another aspect of the industry. While we cannot reduce our cost of production so far as labour is concerned, we can certainly improve the quality and the yield per acre. I understand that there is a tea research institute but that is working under so many handicaps and it is not being run on the basis on which a research institute of such an important industry should be run. I am told that it is not allowed to import the most sophisticated equipment it requires as the licence are not granted. We find in this House, it is always said that licences are given to most undesirable persons for most undesirable things, but it is something very very strange that licences are not given for the import of some better equipment which will help us in researches for the growth and development of this industry.

Sir, one thing more and I finish. So far as deductions under the Income-tax Act are concerned, it has been accepted in principle that the developments rebate should be allowed to this industry. But depreciation on tea bushes is concerned, it is not being given. I will submit that it is an anomalous situation. Tea bushes are as good or bad an assest of this industry as any assets of any other industry, Therefore, depreciation should be allowed on the tea bushes and the amount of depreciation that will be accumulating in the hands of the planters, should be reinvested in replantation and-re-rearing of the bushes.

Regarding our agreement with Ceylon to which my esteemed friend, Shri Kanddappan, has just now referred, I would not take much of your time—I will only warn the Government in this respect. We should be generous and we should not mind it. But, at the same time, we have got to see the interests of the industry as well. In our overzealousness to help small nations, we should not make our small and medium tea growers suffer.

Finally, I will submit that so far as this Bill is concerned as I have said. I have no quarrel with the Minister. The only point I want to emphasize is that giving

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

a lady plenty of cosmetics but starving her would not enable her to maintain her beauty. It is necessary that she should be fed properly and not starved. I would, therefore, again say that along with the legalisation of payments to the Tea Board, the Government should see to the export side of the industry and reduce the tax burden, so that we do not lag behind in competition with others.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the Hon. Member opposite who spoke just now when he said that the Tea Board was like a spendthrift woman. Well, Sir, I would like to make this remark that the Government has behaved like the proverbial husband. Because, in 1968-69 a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs for grant of loans and a provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs for subsidy under the Subsidy Scheme had been accepted. But, in 1969-70 the provision accepted for granting loans and subsidy are respectively Rs. 116 lakhs (which is less than Rs. 130 lakhs) and Rs. 43.60 lakhs (which is a little more than what it was before). Like a husband who wants the wife to think that she is receiving a lot, the Government has behaved in the same way. The Government has made up on the swing what it lost on the roundabout. I do not understand why the subsidies or whatever grants are to be given to the Tea Board should be lessened in any way. The Tea Board does a certain amount of good work. That I am willing to admit. But at the same time there are a few points which I would like to highlight in this connection.

What has been the condition of the Tea industry ? If we look at it, the taxation on the tea industry has increased by 12.3 per cent in 10 years. In 1960 the excise duty was 16 paise per k.g. and it rose to 47 paise in 1969. It is almost 3 times. The export duty came down from 53 paise in 1960 to 43 paise in 1969. It is only five paise less. This is all the tom-toming and publicity which has been given out as relief to the tea industry, and this is only 5 paise.

The tea cess was 4.40 paise in 1960—it is 4 paise now; that is, 0.40 paise only less. The West Bengal Entry Tax remains at 13.78 paise per k.g. Assam road tax was 15 paise in 1960 and it has now come down by 2 paise. The total burden on the tea industry in 1960 was 102.68 paise. Now it is 114.78 paise per k.g. in 1969. The Taxes also have have increased and the manufacturer cannot help but demand a further reduction in tax. In fact, the excise duty should be abolished totally and the export duty should not be levied at all. If this is not done the industry cannot revive. When the industry has revived you can put on your taxes again.

Secondly I would like to state that the Plantation Labour Act provides for labour housing which is a very essential thing. The proprietors and managements who have anything to do with tea should always see to it that labour gets the best that is possible. Rs. 10 crores have been given for this purpose in the present plan. That is, 2 crores per year. Now, how is this to be given ? Probably Government will give 32.5 per cent subsiby and 12.5 per cent will have to be found by the planters and 50% as loan from the Government of India. This is a very happy thing but then why some of the tea gardens have not built as many houses as they should have built is a thing which should be looked into. The labour should have the best type of houses possible under the circumstances, because they are the main factors in producing tea and nobody wants them to suffer in any way. Secondly what should be done to revive the industry ?

You should go to the markets. Market research should be taken up. That should be the work of the Tea Board. If our marketing is tackled properly there will be no dearth of foreign exchange ; you will get enough foreign exchange than what you are getting now. If you sell your tea for Rs. 20 now what you get is Rs. 2.75 back to India. If you have the marketing scheme and marketing research you will be able to get back a good part of that money. You should know what kind of tea the world wants and your market scheme should keep a pace with the wants of the consumers in the other countries of the world. If that happens there will be dearth of the labour welfare

works and of foreign exchange. Everybody is interested in letting labour have the best possible deal; they are the kingpins, the people who produce the tea. Why should they not have the best that is available ?

In West Bengal, in 15 days there was a loss of Rs. 6 crores to the industry. There were 12 million kgs. lost. That is why there was less tea in the market and that is why there is a little rise in price in the U.K. Tea has gone to the Cochin and Calcutta markets. Because of this there is less in the U.K. Hence the prices have gone up. It is not because of what the Tea Board has done.

The main work of the Tea Board should be to propagate tea, to do market research, to have such packages that will be acceptable and glamorous so as to attract the consumer. It is ultimately the consumer whom you have to woo; and you must woo the consumer effectively.

There is another point. An hon. member oppo ite suggested that there might be operative tea factories. I think this is a very impractical thing. Tea is a specialised product. Each garden has its own aroma, its own kind of tea. Howsoever you are going to manufacture, if you are going to mass-produce India tea, it will lose its glamour and whatever it has to give to the world market. Each factory must be subsidised, if necessary, and each tea garden will have to manufacture its own tea. When the whole tea is blended, then only can you have a real blended Indian tea. No particular small producer can do this. So the blending trade has to go on.

Another point I would like the Minister to consider is that there are areas in Assam which have represented to us that they have been put into a certain group for assessment of excise duty, taxation and so forth. These tea gardens produce very little ; their production is much below average. On the other side of the river are tea gardens which produce very much more and are able to pay the taxes imposed. These small tea gardens have represented to us on this score. MPs have visited those areas. They want to be put into a separate block where the taxation is less. Their point is that they should not be bracketted with the big tea gardens who can pay any amount of taxes. I would like the Minister to consider this representation. It has been brought to his notice. I myself have written. Also MPs have visited the area and they are of the same opinion. I hope he will consider their case and do the needful.

Lastly, I would say that tea is something that is our pride. It is one of our traditional exports. It is by Indian tea that many people in the world know India. Only it is a pity that they do not know it is *Indian* tea. The Tea Board has never been able to propagate *Indian* tea to the extent it should have. Any housewife in the world knows Ceylon tea. If you are now going to go into the tea trade jointly with Ceylon, I do not know what will happen. We have to go into this question. At the same time, every effort should be made to see that Indian tea is recognised as tea from India. Let us have such good slogans as 'Golden Indian tea from the cold heights of the Himalayas'. Let us have good slogans to attract the people. Also let us have good, small, attractive packets of tea given through Air India to the foreign tourists. Let the Tourist Bureau work in full co-operation so that India tea, as it is, beautiful, aromatic and fragrant may go the world and people may recognise it not as joint Indian and Ceylon tea but as Indian tea from the heights of the hills, a produce which is a thing of delicacy and beauty.

Let us take every step to enthuse this industry to produce more to earn more foreign exchange. To this end, let us give as much help and subsidy as possible, as this Bill proposes to. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the sewing of really good Darjeeling tea should be taken in hand at once of the Bagdogra Air Port. The Tea served there now, will never propagada good Darjeeling Tea, for the tea served at the Air Port is really undrinkable ! I am very happy that this Bill has come and I support it because it is the cup of tea that cheers, and that causes friendliness. It's aroma, when you take a cup of tea, makes your dream come true or at least make it seem that your dreams are coming true. So, I would say that the cup of tea is not a small thing; when you drink fragrant tea it warms your heart and spirit and brings good name to India and earn foreign exchange to your plans.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I rise to oppose this Bill. I oppose it because this amending Bill wants to give grants and loans to the tea gardens.

Upto 1947, whether it was in the south or the east, the Britishers were the main tea planters in India. It is within everybody's knowledge that now they are shifting and going away slowly from India to African countries, and are having tea gardens there. Some tea gardens they are selling to the Indian capitalists.

Whether it is in South India or Assam or West Bengal, there has been no replanting of tea bushes by the British tea planters. The maximum life of a tea bush is 40 years. Many of them are now past that age. The Britishers are over-manuring the tea bushes by which they are getting the maximum output. By getting the maximum output, they want to destroy the tea bushes, and they are aslo destroying the soil because when it is over-manured, the soil will be spoiled. With what view are they doing this ? Because they are going away from India, they want to get the maximum output and get the maximum profit from India. Do you want to give loans and grants to the British people who are conspiring like this, to this type of people ? I think it should certainly not be done. That is why I am sorry I cannot support this Bill.

15 hrs.

I come from Assam. Most of the tea gardens were previously owned by the Britishers and now some Indian owners have come in. I know personally that if a tea garden's actual plantation area was 100 acres, another 200 acres were left fallow for future plantations. That is the general rule and that is the term under which the State Governments gave them the lease. In all these 100 years not even one per cent of these fallow lands had been utilised for replantation of tea bushes From my personal experience in Assam I can say that the tea garden owners are leasing out these fallow lands to *ex* tea-labourers or they are using it as forest, private personal forest. By thus leasing them out the area earning huge profits from agriculturists and forests. There is a great movement going on in Assam on this matter. If they had not used one per cent for 100 years are they going to use at least 5 per cent in the next 200 years ? There is a movement in Assam that keeping in view the area that will be needed for the maximum replantation of tea for a reasonable period, the other fallow lands which were not used for actual replantation should be given immediately to the landless labour, be it in the south or north or east. The Central Government should give a directive to the State Government that keeping a reasonable margin, the whole land should be given for cultivation for the poor peasantry. There is another point on which I should like to speak—sale of tea and my hon. friend Mrs. Palchoudhuri and Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu also referred to it and I also referred to it in the last session. Indian tea is never sold in foreign countries as Indian tea. It is purchased in auctions in India either at Calcutta or Madras in bulk and taken to Europe and packed there. Whether it is England or Persia or Italy it is not sold as Indian tea and I do not know what our Tea Board does. Packaging is not done in India. The whole monopoly is in British hands and they are getting the profit in England and Europe. They sell at the highest price and the Indian tea market cannot grow unless tea is sold at less price in Europe. Due to the manipulations of foreign traders monopolists and the British planters, our tea is not sold in Europe. Our tea is not getting good market in Europe. Therefore, a crisis has also come in the tea market. So, I say that the tea export business must be taken over by the Government of India.

Secondly, the tea industry has been exploited and looted by the British planters in the country for the last 200 years. The tea gardens owned by the Britishers must be nationalised. Whenever you want to give a grant or a loan, you should make it a point that no loan or grant will be given to any British foreign tea planter. If you want to give a loan, you should give it to the small tea garden owners. I will concede that. But the Government must make it a point that no loan, no grant, in anyway shall be given to the British tea planter in India, and all the big tea gardens up till now owned by the Britishers must be

nationalised immediately without any delay. If we want to march towards socialism, at least this foreign capital must be ended in India.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kotoki not present. Then, Shri Biswanarayan Shastri.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, tea is one of the major industries in India wherein millions of people are employed. In a sense, tea is a labour intensive industry, but strangely enough, labour has no participation either in the management or in other spheres of running the tea industry Therefore, the first thing that the Government should do is to see that there should be labour participation in the management of the tea gardens and in other spheres of tea industry.

So far as the export of Indian tea is concerned, Indian tea has been facing a competition in the world markets, from the tea of Ceylon and East Africa. Indian tea has been gradually losing the market; it is known to all. One reason is that there is no quality control. Therefore, producers often produce bad quality tea to make a big profit. So, I urge upon the Government that either through the Tea Board or through some other machinery, the Government should impose quality control on tea.

The second thing that I would like to mention is that there is a multipoint taxation on tea ; for instance, there is the excise duty and there is also the export duty. I do not say that there should not be any duty, but that it should be gradual. Now, the excise duty on tea is uniform. There is no gradation. Whether it is good quality tea or bad quality tea, the excise duty is uniform. Why should there not be a gradation in excise duty as in the case of the textile industry ? The excise duty is more on fine cloth, but the levy is less on coarse cloth. Similarly, for tea also, there should be a gradation in excise duty.

So far as my State of Assam is concerned, tea is one of the oldest industries and the major industry in that State, wherein 20 lakhs of people are engaged, but this industry is not looked after properly. In those days, when India was under British domination, the Britishers looked after this industry ; therefore, they constructed railway lines for the transhipment of tea leaves from the tea gardens. But after Independence, the tea producers have been facing great difficulty in transporting their tea leaves to Calcutta because Assam has no port and Assam tea has to be sent to Calcutta. There are, of course, river routes from Assam to Calcutta, but after the Pak. aggression in 1965, this has been completely closed ; and the railway route is lengthy and not dependable. According to my information, only 10 to 15 per cent of the tea produced in Assam is handled by the Indian Railways ; the rest is transported to Calcutta by the roadways. The cost of transport by roadways is the highest. That is also one of the factors for the heavy cost incurred by the tea producers in Assam. I would, therefore, like to suggest that for the benefit of this industry, there should be a notional mileage from Assam to Calcutta, say, 300 to 400 miles, and freight should be charged according to that notional mileage. Otherwise, Assam tea will continue to face difficulty and not reach the Calcutta market in proper time. Those who are connected with the tea industry know that tea should be transported within a certain period after the leaves are plucked. If the leaves do not reach Calcutta within that period, then verything will be lost. The brokerage houses in Calcutta want to get the leaves from Assam at a cheaper rate. They maneuvre it. As members are aware, there are six brokerage houses at Calcutta, and four of them are managed by foreign concerns. About 94 to 95 per cent of the tea leaves is handled by these four foreign concerns, and only about 5 to 6 per cent is handled by the Indian concerns. This is also a great probl m.

Further, tea is blended and packed in forign countries. My hon. friends who spoke earlier have already pointed out how that hurts our tea industry. Therefore, I need not go into that aspect again.

In regard to the price of tea, tea is sold

here at about Rs. 3 per lb or semowhat less than that, but as I find from the newspaper reports, it is sold at more than Rs. 15 per lb. or oven more in foreign countries, the margin going to the middlemen. I should say that it is the foreign concerns which are controlling the Indian tea market. Government should look into this aspect of it in the interests of the proper growth of the tea industry in India.

In my State of Assam, the majority of the tea gardens, about 50 per cent or more out of the 1000 tea gardens or so which are there are in the hands of the foreign concerns. Those foreign concerns are now gradually selling out their tea gardens and to those persons who are not interested in making the industry prosperous. They have managed to sell the land under tea bush for other things and for other purposes. For instance, one tea garden near Dibrugarh in upper Assam was purchased by a merchant from Rajasthan. He partitioned the land of that tea gardan plot by plot and sold it and made a profit of a crore of rupees. That is a deathblow to the tea industry.

I would, therefore, urge the Central Government as well as the State Government to make som legislation to prevent the trasnfar of tea gardens to unscrupulous persons who do not look after the interest of the tea industry. There should be some condition that tea garden lands should be utilised only for growing tea bushes and not for any other purpeses. Land is a State subject, and, therefore, the State Government could do something, and the tea industry being under the Central Government, the Central Government can also go into this aspect, and do some thing in this behalf.

Now, I would like to make one point regarding the provisions of the Bill. While introducing the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister had observed "that Government had decided to assist this industry with subsidy for re-plantation of the old-age tea bushes with a view to ensuring a desirable level of re-plantation." But I am afraid that the tea garden owners will not be benefited very much under the present Bill. Tea gardens have more than two-thirds of fallow land. If they are allowed to plant bushes in the fallow land with the help of subsidy, then alone the tea garden owners will be benefited. If it is restricted only to replantation by uprooting the over-aged tea bushes, this process will take time and the tea garden owners will not be benefited.

Finally, there are three categories of companies—sterling companies and rupee companies, these are foreign companies and Indian tea garden owners. As far as loan and subsidy are concerned, it should go as a matter of right, to the Indian tea garden owners alone. because the Britishers and foreign companies have ample money with them, but they have never ploughed back the profit for the benefit of the industry or for the development of our country. Therefore, while preparing the rules under this Act, either the Tea Board should make such rules or the Government should direct the Tea Board to make such rules by which loan and subsidy should go to the small tea garden owners, particularly the Indian owners. With these words, I hope that what the Goverment have proposed for the prosperity of the industry will be achieved, and support the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, यह संशोधन विधेयक जो हमारे सामने है, मैं इसका पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं। बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि इधर हाल ही में 14 बड़े बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और एक वातावरण बनाया जाता है कि हमें और ज्यादा राष्ट्रीयकरण का रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा समाजवाद लाने के लिए तथा अन्य बड़े आदर्शों के लिये। लेकिन इस विधेयक के ज़रिये बिलकुल साफ हो जाता है कि यह सरकार चाय उद्योग में जो इजारेदारी है, इजारेदारों का जो आधिपत्य है, उसको मदद देने के लिए तैयार है, एक तरफ़ इस सरकार का आदर्श कुछ दूसरा है, लेकिन हक़ीकत यह है कि मानोपोलिस्ट लोगों की, चाय उद्योग के इजारेदारों की मदद के लिये सरकार कटिबद्ध है। हम जानते हैं कि चाय हिन्दुस्तान के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है, चाय एक ट्रेडिशनल फारन-एक्सचेन्ज अर्निंग

कमोडिटी है। दुनियां में जहां तक प्राडक्शन का सवाल है—हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया की प्रोडक्शन का 32.5 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है, जब कि सीलोन 20 प्रतिशत चाइना 14.2 प्रतिशत, पाकिस्तान 2.4 प्रतिशत जापान 6.9 प्रतिशत, यू० एस० एस० आर 4.1 प्रतिशत, इण्डोनेशिया 3.8 प्रतिशत, चाइना (ताइवान) 1.8 प्रतिशत पैदा करते हैं। मतलब यह कि हिन्दुस्तान चाय में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रोडयूसिंग कन्ट्री है और ऐसा बहुत वर्षों से, सदियों से हो रहा है, लेकिन इसका जो रूप शुरू से रहा है वह यह रहा है कि यहां पर विदेशी पूंजी का अड्डा रहा है, जिससे हमेशा इस का मुनाफा हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर भेजा जाता रहा है। जहां तक केन्द्रीयकरण का सवाल है यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है जो हमें बताती है कि किस तरह से केन्द्रीयकारण का सिलसिला पूरे जोर से चाय उद्योग में चल रहा है। मौजूदा आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन टी प्लांटेशन एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 1952-55 के आधार पर जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उन्हें में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। चाय उद्योग में टी प्लांटेशन एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सबसे छोटी होलिडंग 100 एकड़ की मानी जाती है। सबसे पहले होल्डिंग के केन्द्रीयकरण को देखें—मैं यह जो किताब है—स्टडी इनका डडेवलपमैंट आफ कैप्टेलिज्म इन इंडिया—उससे पढ़ रहा हूँ :

> "So the first concentration in the tea industry is that small estates of less than 100 acres constitute only 4.17 per cent of the total tea area and 1.34 per cent of the total tea production in India. In other words, then roughly 96% of the total aerage and 99% of total production of tea in India are in the hands of estates of over 100 acres."

यानी सौ एकड़ से ऊपर की होल्डिंग्ज में 99 परसेन्ट टी का प्रोडक्शन होता है और जिनके पास टोटल एकरेज का 96 परसेन्ट है।

> "These large holdings of over 100 acres are again numerically less than the holdings of less than 100 acres. In 1953 of all the registered 6,569 tea estates, as many as 5,283 or 80.4% were estates of less than 100 acres."

अब आप देख लीजिए कि सौ एकड़ से कम वाली 80 परसेन्ट होल्डिंग्ज हैं।

> "So in the tea industry in India these estates which are small in number (20%) control 96% of total acreage and 99% of total production of tea."

यानि जो बड़े-बड़े चाय बागान हैं जोकि केवल 20 परसेन्ट हैं वही टोटल एक्रेज का 96 परसेन्ट कन्ट्रोल करते हैं और चाय के टोटल प्रोडक्शन का 99 परसेन्ट प्रोड्यूस करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा कहा गया कि कुछ स्टर्लिंग कम्पनीज, विदेशी कम्पनीज हैं और फिर नान इंडियन रुपी कम्पनीज हैं यानी वे इंडियन रूपी में हैं परन्तु विदेशी हैं। आप देखें, उसी टी प्लान्टेशन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

> "Sterling companies control 62.9 per cent, the Non-Indian rupee companies 16.9 per cent, the Indian rupee companies another 16.2 per cent and the remaining proprietary concerns 4 per cent, of which about one-third is held by Non-Indians, of the area under tea. The concentration process is then obvious here."

अब यहां भी फर्क है। प्रोप्रायटरी कन्सर्न्स से वह कम्पनीज ज्यादा कन्ट्रोल करती हैं।

> "Companies control more than proprietary concerns and among the companies, Sterling and Non-Indian rupee companies control more than Indian rupee companies. In other words, the acreage of the area under tea is very much concentrated in the hands of Non-Indian rupee and Sterling companies."

इस तरह से यह तो होल्डिंग्ज की बात है।

अब यह देखिये कि प्रोडक्शन किस तरह से कन्सेन्ट्रेटेड है :

> "In the same way, the production of tea is also concentrated in the hands of big companies. Thirteen leading agencies in Calcutta control over 75 per cent of the tea production in North India : out of these 7 companies control more than 50% and 5 companies as much as 36% of the production."

अब इन्वेस्टमेन्ट को देखा जाये :

> "...there is concentration in capital investment t o. The total capital investment of the companies, covering 6.45 lakh acres (95.9%) of the total area under joint stock tea companies, amounted to Rs. 95.03 crores, of which Rs. 71 crores (74.7%) are Non-Indian investment and Rs. 24.03 crores (25.3%) Indian."

मतलब यह कि 74.7 परसेन्ट नान इंडियन विदेशी इन्वेस्टमेन्ट है और 24.03 करोड़ यानी करीब 25 परसेन्ट इंडियन है। प्रोपायटरी कन्सर्न्स में उसी तरह से इंडियन कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हैं।

अब आखीर में टैक्सेशन इंक्वायरी कमीशन के जो कन्क्लूजन हैं उनको भी सुन लिया जाये :

> "In an industry in which capital is so largely in the hands of foreign houses and 75% of whose production is controlled directly by a limited number of agents of these foreign firms and whose produce is sold largely to the same foreign country and in many cases through the same agents, it is inevitable that there should be a high degree of concentration."

इस तरह से जो ये मौजूदा आंकड़े हैं वह टैक्सेशनइंक्वायरी कमीशन के कन्क्लूजन्स को कावोंरट करते हैं। मतलब यह कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन बहुत है। चाय उद्योग पर विदेशी मानोपोलिस्ट्स का कब्जा है। इस विधेयक के जरिए, जैसा कि और सदस्यों ने पढ़कर सुनाया, आप टी बोर्ड की सब्सीडी और लान देंगे और टी बोर्ड प्लान्टेशन ओनर्स की मदद करेगा। यानी सरकार टी बोर्ड के जरिये टी मानोपोलिस्ट्स को पैसा देगी। यह बिल्कुल वेइंसाफी है और जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग है।

इसका हल यही है जैसा कि श्री कालिता जी ने कहा, कि सरकार को ही प्लान्टेशन इन्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कर लेना चाहिये। फिर इन्होंने जैसा कहा कि छोटे प्लान्टर्स को आप मदद कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह बात तो बाद में आती है, बुनियादी बात यह है कि विदेशी कम्पनियों की मार्फत चाय उद्योग पर जो कब्जा है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना लाजिमी हो जाता है। यदि सरकार में थोड़ी सी भी इमानदारी है तो जन कल्याण और समाजवाद के लिये यह बुनियादी कदम है कि उनको टेक-ओवर कर लिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले साल भी इस उद्योग को बहुत सी छूटें दी गई हैं जैसे :

> "The rebate of export duty was increased from 24 paise per Kg. to 35 paise per Kg. with effect from 1st October, 1968. Secondly, the special excise duty of 20 per-cent of the basic excise duty was withdrawn with effect from 1st October, 1958. Thirdly, a replanting subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs 3,500 per hectare for plain gardens and Rs. 4,500 per hectare for all hill gardens was announced for helping the industry."

तो सन् 68 में ये सब छूटें दी गई हैं। इसके बावजूद जो बाहर टी की बिक्रि हुई उसमें डेक्लाइनिग एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेन्ड आया, पिछले चार पांच सालों में। 67 में 189 करोड़ था जोकि 68 में घट कर 174 करोड़

रह गया । बावजूद इसके इस उद्योग के मुनाफाखोरों ने मुनाफा कमाया परन्तु टी उद्योग की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस० आर० दामानी : टी इंडस्ट्री में प्राफिट क्या है, यह आपको मालूम है ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वास्तव में आप इस उद्योग को उन्नत करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले इस उद्योग को आप अपने हाथ में ले लीजिये और फिर उसकी तफसील में जाइये कि कहां पर कन्ट्रोल करें और कहां पर छोड़ें । यह विधेयक जोंकि चाय मानोपोलिस्ट्स की मदद के लिये है, मैं पूरी ताकत से इसका विरोध करता हूं । यदि सरकार इसके लिए कटिबद्ध है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको सर्कुलेशन के लिये भेज दिया जाये और आगामी सत्र में इस सदन में रखा जाये और तब इस पर बहस हो । इस समय मैं इसका पूरा विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इसको सर्कूलेशन के लिए भेज दिया जाये ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, this House was expecting a comprehensive Bill for nationalisation of the production and export of tea but this Bill seems to be a denial of that. It is a denial of something else also.

Recently our official party has been propagating from the housetops about the socialist programmes. In their socialist programme, the ten-point programme, nationalisation of major export industries has been included as one point. In this Bill we do not find any reflection of that profession of the official party.

If the Government is hesitant in taking over all the tea gardens and the tea export trade as a whole, they can at least take over the gardens owned by Europeans.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (UDIPI) : Who will find the foreign exchange for paying the tea garden owners ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least that would have given a competitive spurt between the tea garden and tea export industry run by the public sector and the private sector. It is known to all that our tea exports have gone down by nearly 9 million kilogrammes and the country is incurring a loss of nearly Rs. 15 crores in foreign exchange. It is also known that we are even losing our market in Russia, our much boasted friend, and recently Pakistan has b ught 10 million pounds of tea from China.

The tea garden owners have almost warned the Government that if the present situation is allowed to continue, 50% of the tea gardens will incur a loss and they have also said that the revenues on account of income tax and agricultural income tax will also be less for the Government. They have suggested radical measures for tax relief. The reason they have said, as I have already said, is that they are incurring heavy losses. Their point is that the tea garden owners get the money from the foreign market where our tea is auctioned. It is found that in different countries of the world where our tea is sold, the price at which it is sold in the retail market is, in some cases, found to be 3 or 4 or 5 times the wholesale price. It is a point why the Government instead of sending our tea to the foreign countries through certain agencies which are, as many of my friends used the word, monopoly interests, is not taking radical measures to see that instead of channelising our tea to the foreign markets through certain foreign agencies, India should take steps to send our tea direct to the foreign market. Unless certain radical measures in that direction are taken, every time under the pressure of some monopoly of the foreign agencies, every time whenever there is loss in our foreign exchange, the tea garden owners and the industrialists will exert pressure on the Government for certain tax relief, for abolition of excise duty and for relief in the export duty, etc. Therefore, it is time that our Government take some radical measure with regard to tea which is our second largest foreign exchange earner, instead of giving certain remedial benefits to the tea gardens in the form of grants and loans as suggested in this Bill. I would, therefore, demand that Government should set up a committee to go into the whole matter so that the real problem facing the

[Shri Samar Guha]

tea gardens and the tea industry and our prospects of selling Indian tea in foreign markets can be studied in detail. That is absolutely necessary. Otherwise, as I have said—I repeat it—almost every year the tea g arden owners and the industrialists will combine together and will exert pressure on the Government and demand tax relief in one form or other. I do want to take more time. If you accept the position as it is, if you accept the position of the ownership of the tea gardens, their ownership of the export industries and the mechanics of export to foreign countries, then I would say that the demand made by the industrialists and the tea garden owners for tax relief will be irresistible. I have already said that Government should go into the question whether nationalisation of at least tea gardens held by the Europeans and the export trade in tea can be taken up very seriously. That matter has got to be gone into deeply. In this connection, certain measures have been suggested for being taken up and we should go straight into the would market and we should go for propagation of Indian tea in the world market. Certain measures have been suggested in this regard. They are :

(1) Participation, along with other producing countries and the local tea trade in Tea Councils which have been organised to promote consumption of tea as a beverage in certain countries ;

(2) Undertaking promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board in the U. K., West Europe, U. A. R., the U.S.A. and Australia ;

(3) Taking part in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad ;

(4) Organising sampling of Indian tea in prominent hotels and restaurants, holiday resorts, etc. on special occasions ;

(5) Advertisments through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad ; and

(6) Promotion of special packs containing pure Indian tea, with the cooperation of the local blenders and packers in selected markets.

With one point I will finish.

Recently, an understanding was reached with Ceylon in regard to promotion, research and other matters regarding tea. The form of joint consortium is to blend, pack and distribute tea in the world market. We have been told that the meeting of that consortium will be held in the month of January next. I hope that Government will take up that matter with the Government of Ceylon. Then again, before closing, I would say, instead of palliative measures the Government should go deep into the problem and see whether the policy of nationalisation can be taken up with regard to the tea industry and the tea export trade.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bell is being rung...

Now, there is quorum. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : अंधी को बहरा खींच रहा है। अंधी को तो दिखाई नहीं देता है और बहरे को सुनाई नहीं देता है। ऐसी हालत में काम कैसे चलेगा।

सोशलिज्म के रास्ते की जितनी रुकावटें थीं, सिंडीकेट कहिए, कुछ भी कहिए, वे सब निकल गई हैं। वे लोग इधर आ बैठे हैं। जो सोशलिज्म के पुजारी हैं, जो सोशलिज्म को दिल से चाहते हैं, उन के रास्ते में अब कोई रुकावट नहीं है। जिन लोगों के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वे सोशलिज्म को पूरे तौर पर पनपने नहीं देते हैं, आगे बढ़ने नहीं देते हैं वे निकल कर बाहर आ गए हैं। अब चाहे उधर दिनेश जी हों या कर्ण सिंह जी हों, सब को सोशलिस्ट माना जाना चाहिये। श्री झा ने जो बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की याफ्ता हैं, कहा है कि अशोक

मेहता जी, गुरुपदास्वामी जी, राम सुभग सिंह जी, या दूसरे लोग सोशलिज्म नहीं चाहते हैं, सब रिएक्शनरी थे। मोरारजी देसाई साहब भी रिएक्शनरी थे। अब तो वे सब नहीं रहे। अब आप टी के मामले में कोई सोशलिस्टिक कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं ?

आप कहते हैं कि टी से हमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा मिलता है इस वास्ते हमें देखना है कि इस इन्डस्ट्री की ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की किस तरह हो सकती है। इस में मैं आपके साथ हूं बावजूद इस बात के कि मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इससे उन लोगों की ज्यादा मदद होगी, जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया टी इन्डस्ट्री से कमाया है, प्रोड्यूसर्ज ने कमाया है। देना चाहो तो खूब दो, इतनी सबसिडी दो ताकि भा साहब जैसे दोस्तों की आंखें खुल जायें और उनको पता चल जाए कि वे सच्चे सोशलिस्ट हैं।

वहां कौन लोग हैं जो इस इन्डस्ट्री में लगे हुए हैं। एक तो अंग्रेज हैं और दूसरे मारवाड़ी हैं, जिन को यहां के यहूदी कहा जा सकता है। उनकी आप मदद करना चाहते हैं। मैं गुरु की नगरी में पैदा हुआ था। जब मुल्क का बटवारा नहीं हुआ था उससे पहले अमृतसर चाय की सब से बड़ी मंडी थी। सेंट्रल एशिया में जो चाय जाती थी वह सारी अमृतसर से जाती थी। अब पाकिस्तान बीच में आ गया। अच्छा होता अगर पाकिस्तान और हमारे ताल्लुक कनाडा और यू० एस० ए० की तरह होते। तब हम चाय से बहुत ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकते थे। अच्छा होता भारतीय चाय पर बाहर का लेबल न लगता, वह भारतीय चाय कहलाती और उसी तरह से बिकती। यह बदनसीबी की बात है कि दोनों मुल्क आपस में कोई समझौता नहीं कर पाए हैं।

जहां तक सबसिडी देने का सवाल है, आप को सबसिडी देना अच्छा लगता है तो जरूर दें। जिन लोगों ने खूब रुपया कमाया है वे बागों को खुद तरक्की नहीं दे सके हैं। पंजाब में तो सिर्फ पालमपुर में चाय होती है और वहां कोई अंग्रेज नहीं है। असम की तरफ अंग्रेज ने, मारवाड़ी ने कमाया है। असमिया लोग बिल्कुल सीधे हैं। उनको दुनिया लूटती है। वे खाना नहीं, खिलाना जानते हैं। सबसिडी आप इस वास्ते देना चाहते हैं कि चाय की पैदावार बढ़े। उपज अगर ज्यादा होती है, तो सबसिडी की कास्ट पर मैं समझता हूं कि देश का कल्याण होगा। आपको फोरेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा मिलेगी। बावजूद इस बात के कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई से भी ज्यादा रिएक्शनरी कदम आप उठा रहे हैं, मैं इसकी ताईद करता हूं। आप कहा करते थे कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रास्ते में रुकावट बना करते थे। अब तो श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी सामने आ गए हैं। वह क्या कहते हैं, इसको भी आप देखें। वह कहते हैं सोशलिज्म का खाली नारा मत लगाओ। प्रोडक्शन के बाद ही तकसीम का सवाल आता है। आप सोशलिज्म का नाम लेते हैं। मैं कहूँगा दुरंगी छोड़ यकरंग हो जा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि एक ही रास्ता आप अख्त्यार कर लें और वह सोशलिज्म का रास्ता है। नैशनलाइजेशन का रास्ता है। उसी का भूत आप पर सवार है। श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कहा कि उनको रुपया दे दो और कहो कि चलते बनो। हम खुद सजायेंगे। आज हालत यह हो गई है कि जो चाय हम पीते हैं, वह एक साल पहले की चाय से बहुत इनफ़ीरियर है। मैं चाहता हूं आप फिर सोचें और इसको सक्यूलेट करें। दुनिया को आप दिखाते हैं कि हम सोशलिज्म के पुजारी हैं और हम जो लोग है, हम सोशलिज्म नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं आप सोशलिज्म लायें। और अगर आप अब इसके मुताबिक काम नहीं करते हैं तो दुनिया कहेगी कि आपकी हालत यह है कि

सूफियां की जलवा वर मेहरवा मिम्बरी कुनन्द
चूं मखलूत मी रोंद आं कारेदीगरी कुनन्द।

ہوتے ہیں۔ فرسٹ چائے کی سب سے بڑی منڈی تھی سنٹرل ایشیا میں جو چائے جاتی تھی وہ ساری فرسٹ سے جاتی تھی۔ اب پاکستان بیچ میں آ گیا ہے، اچھا ہوتا اگر پاکستان اور ہمارے تعلقات کناڈا اور یو۔ ایس۔ اے۔ کی طرح ہوتے۔ تب ہم چائے سے بہت زیادہ لابھ اٹھا سکتے تھے۔ اچھا ہوتا اچھا نہیں چائے پر باہر کا لیبل نہ لگتا وہ بھارتیہ چائے کہلاتی اور اس طرح سے بکتی۔ یہ بدنصیبی کی بات ہے کہ دونوں ملک آپس میں کوئی سمجھوتہ نہیں کر پائے ہیں۔

جہاں تک سبسڈی دینے کا سوال ہے آپ کو سبسڈی دینا اچھا لگتا ہے تو ضرور دو۔ جن لوگوں نے خوب روپیہ کمایا ہے وہ باغوں کو خوب ترقی نہیں دے سکے ہیں۔ پنجاب میں تو فرسٹ بالم۔۔ میں چائے ہوتی ہے اور وہاں کوئی انگریز نہیں ہے۔ آسام کی طرف انگریز تھے۔ مارواڑی نے کمایا ہے۔ آسامی لوگ بالکل سیدھے ہیں۔ ان کو دنیا لوٹتی ہے۔ وہ کھانا نہیں کھلانا جانتے ہیں۔ سبسڈی آپ اس واسطے دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ چائے کی پیداوار بڑھے۔ اگر زیادہ ہوتی ہے تو سبسڈی کی کاسٹ پر بھی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ڈیش کا کلیان ہوگا۔ آپ کو فارین ایکسچینج زیادہ ملے گی۔ باوجود اس بات کے کہ شری مرارجی ڈیسائی سے بھی زیادہ۔۔۔ ری ایکشنری قدم آپ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ میں اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ آپ کہا کرتے تھے کہ فائننس منسٹر رہتے ہیں راکاوٹ بنا کرتے تھے۔ اب تو شری وی۔ پی۔ کر سنچاری سامنے آ گئے ہیں۔ وہ کیا کہتے ہیں اس کو بھی آپ دیکھیں وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سوشلزم کا خالی نعرہ مت لگاؤ پروڈکشن کے بعد ہی تقسیم کا سوال آتا ہے۔ آپ سوشلزم کا نام لیتے ہیں۔ میں کہوں گا دو رنگی چھوڑ یک رنگ ہو جا۔ میں تو کہتا ہوں کہ ایک ہی راستہ آپ اختیار کر لیں، اور وہ سوشلزم کا راستہ ہے۔ نیشنلائزیشن کا راستہ ہے! اس کا بھوت آپ پر سوار ہے۔ شری لوہیا جو

شری عبدالغنی ڈار:۔ (گوگونڈا) اندھی کو بہرا کھینچ رہا ہے اندھی کو دکھائی نہیں دیتا ہے اور بہرے کو سنائی نہیں دیتا ہے ایسی حالت میں کام کیسے چلے گا۔

سوشلزم کے راستے کی جتنی رکاوٹیں تھیں۔ سنڈیکیٹ کہیے، کچھ بھی کہیے۔ وہ سب نکل گئیں۔ وہ لوگ ادھر آ بیٹھے ہیں جو سوشلزم کے بجلی ری ہیں جو سوشلزم کو دل سے چاہتے ہیں ان کے راستے میں اب کوئی رکاوٹ نہیں ہے۔ جن لوگوں کے بارے میں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ سوشلزم کو پورے طور پر پنپنے نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ آگے بڑھنے نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ وہ نکل کر باہر آ گئے ہیں اب ادھر چاہے دگوجیش سنگھ جی ہوں۔ سب کو سوشلسٹ مانا جانا چاہیے۔ شری جھاجو بہت زیادہ ترقی یافتہ ہیں نے کہا ہے کہ اشوک مہتہ جی۔ گورمیہ سوامی جی۔ رام سیوک سنگھ جی یا دوسرے لوگ سوشلزم نہیں چاہتے ہیں۔ سب ری ایکشنری ہیں۔ مرارجی ڈیسائی صاحب بھی ری ایکشنری تھے اب تو وہ سب نہیں ہے اب آپ ان کے معاملے میں کوئی سوشلسٹک قدم کیوں نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں۔۔۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ان سے ہمیں فارن ایکسچینج زیادہ ملتی ہے اس واسطے ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ اس انڈسٹری کی زیادہ سے زیادہ ترقی کس طرح ہو سکتی ہے، اس میں میں آپ کے ساتھ ہوں۔ باوجود اس بات کے کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید اس سے ان لوگوں کی زیادہ مدد ہوگی جنھوں نے کروڑوں روپیہ فی انڈسٹری سے کمایا ہے۔ دینا چاہو تو خوب دو لاکھ اسی سبسڈی دو تاکہ جھا صاحب جیسے دوستوں کی آنکھیں کھل جائیں اور ان کو پتہ چل جائے کہ یہ پیچھے سوشلسٹ ہیں۔

وہاں کون کون ہیں جو اس انڈسٹری میں لگے ہوئے ہیں ایک تو انگریز ہیں اور دوسرے مارواڑی ہیں جن کو یہودی کہا جا سکتا ہے ان کی آپ مدد کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں گروکی نگری میں پیدا ہوا تھا جب ملک کا بٹوارہ نہیں ہوا تھا اس

نے کہا ہے کہ ان کو روپیہ دیدو اور کچھ کہ چلتے بنو ہم خود سجا لیں گے۔ آج حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ جو چاہے ہم پیتے ہیں وہ ایک سال پہلے کی چائے سے بہت الگ ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ پھر سوچیں اور اس کو سرکولیٹ کریں۔ دنیا کو آپ دکھاتے ہیں کہ ہم سوشلزم کے بجائے ہیں اور ہم جو لوگ ہیں ہم سوشلزم نہیں چاہتے ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سوشلزم لائیں۔ اگر آپ اس کے مطابق کام نہیں کرتے ہیں تو دنیا کہے گی کہ آپ کی حالت یہ ہے۔

صوفیاں کہ جلوہ بر محراب و منبر می کنند
چوں بخلوت می روند آں کار دیگر می کنند

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : I have been encouraged by the keen interest taken by many hon. Members of this House in this Bill.

This is a non-controversial Bill, comprising only four Clauses. Under this Bill Government is providing for the development of the tea industry in the country. In other parts of the world like Kenya and other African countries, this industry is developing very fast. Their production per hectare is much larger compared to India. Therefore, it is difficult to compete with these countries. So, we want to give assistance to the tea producers of India and have brought this Bill for their benefit.

Under this Bill we are going to provide Rs. 3,500 per hectare for the tea producers in the plains and Rs. 4,500 per hectare to the tea producers in the hilly regions. This will be paid in four or five instalments.

In India, the tea plants are more than 50 years of age. So, we want to help tea gardens with these over-aged plants by giving them subsidy. If a new tea plant is planted today, it will give return only after six or seven years Therefore, it is necessary to give subsidy to the tea growers of India.

Hon. Members have raised many points about this Bill. I would like to deal with them one by one. Messrs. Barua and Hemraj laid emphasis quite rightly on the importance of the tea industry from the export angle. Others hon. Members also referred to the problems of marketing and profitability of the industry in this context. Two specific suggestions emerged : planting tea in India for export and marketing tea in packets. These have been very much in the mind of the Government and the Tea Board. More and more packed tea is being exported and there are proposal for joint marketing particularly in new areas with Ceylon. The problem with the traditional market, especially in London, is that there is an established structure. It is not easy for any one country to adopt a policy in isolation. One has to take into account the competition from East African and other new tea producing countries. We have benefited in these matters from the advice of the Barua committee and we are looking forward to the report of the sub committee of the consultative committee of Parliament. (*Interruptions.*) बरुआ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है। उसकी बहुत सी बातों पर अमल किया जा चुका है। Mr. Koushik has made some point about helping small producers in Nilgiris and Mr. Hem Raj pointed out the difficulties in Himachal Pradesh. Government is very much aware of the problems of small growers who are mostly in South India, Kangra and Mandi. The Government of India have taken steps in consultation with the State Governments to alleviate the conditions of the small growers. For instance there are six Cooperative Tea Factories set up in Nilgiries with the help of loans advanced through the Tea Board. There is one cooperative factory each in Kerala and in Kangra. Already, there has been an improvement in the condition of the small growers attached to these cooperatives. The teas are being sold in the Cochin and Coonoor auctions at reasonable prices. The Tea Board has also set up a Clonal Multiplication plot in one of these factories to propagate clones for supply to small growers to improve their stock. The Government is taking up with the State Governments concerned the question of setting up expert field Advisory Service and supply at reasonable prices fertilizers, plant protection material and implements.

Messrs Hazarika, Borooah, Kaushik and Hemraj made valuable contributions to the debate high-lighting problems of the tea industry and its financial conditions.

Substantial relief had been given in export and excise duties in October 1968 and again in March 1969. The classification of zones for excise duties has recently been reviewed. We have before us recommendations of the Borooah Committee and it is the hope that as soon as the picture with regard to international regulations of exports is reasonably clear, we can take decisions on the recommendations of the Committee. In doing so, we shall bear in mind the various valuable comments made by hon. members during the debate. There is at present a meeting taking place in Rome. It started yesterday; it is a meeting between the consumer countries and the producing countries where they are trying to tackle this problem. As regards the decline in India's exports, I should like to say a few words. The problem in international tea market is one of excessive supply and contracting demands. The unit price of tea has been falling. The endeavour has been to secure better prices by regulating supplies to keep in line with demand and by promotion of tea sales. In 1968-69, the prices in the London auction fell sharply due to excessive stocks and general excess of supply with the result that some teas were sold at unattractive prices. In the current season, that is, 1969-70, many producers who thought that they will not get good prices in the London market have diverted their tea to the Calcutta auction. Secondly, there has been a shortful in production due to strike in the North Bengal tea gardens resulting in reduction in the availability of tea exports.

Then, certain demands were made by hon. Members regarding the facilities to be given to the labourers. Reference was made by my friend Shri Jyotimoy Basu to a character of demands presented by the Tea Board employees and he made allegations as if the employees were not being given there due share. He particularly mentioned the demand for evertime and payment of provident fund. The position with regard to this is that in all matters concering pay, dearness allowance, and allowances like house-rent, etc., the Tea Board employees are given the same benefits as the Central Government employees, and in matters concerning provident fund and pension also, the Central Government rules are followed. The charter of demands, which has become a regular feature of the employee's association, contains about 20 demands of which the more important ones are, revision of pay-scales and introduction of need-based minimum wages, dearness allowances in full naturalisation of the price index, house-rent allowance at an enhanced rate of 25 per cent of the basic pay instead of 10 per cent admissible to Government servants, and at present to the Tea Board employees; the construction of staff quarters for the employees and so on. In these matters, the scales admissible to the Central Government employees are followed, and it is not possible to give special consideration to the employees of one commodity Board.

There are other minor matters in the character of demands like the grant of island allowance to the staff workers in the Cochin office; promotion of Class IV employees to Class III, through departmental tests; this is already being done Then certain daily rated workers in the Tea Bar and buffet in Delhi have raised the question of their eligibility to provident fund; this is being looked into by the tea Board.

One reference was made by hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Basu about the Moolji Sicka & Co., and also to complaints of the lack of inspection of the estates, verification of installation of machinery and the like in regard to schemes of replantation, and hire purchase of machines. He mentioned the case where Rs. 1.8 lakhs were outstanding from an estate. In this case, the loan was advanced in 1962 after making the usual enquiries and checking the party's credit-worthiness from their bankers. The owners subsequently abandoned the property. Following legal proceedings, the court decreed the amount in favour of the Tea Board. The property was put up for auction but no bidder has come forward so far. One must view this in the context of the number of cases and the amounts given under the scheme. There have been 188 cases in which tea plantation financing loans amounting to Rs. 8.14 erores have been accepted and over Rs. 3.76 crores have been disbursed. There are regular procedures for inspection of estates after plantation is taken up. There is also a regular inspection in cases where machinery for loans have been given. In the case of the replantation

[Shri Ram Sewak]

subsidy scheme, it is obligatory that the first instalement is given only after an inspection has been carried out.

Then I come to preferential treatment.

16 hrs.

There was something said about preferential treatment to certain companies. The criteria for the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme or the Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme make no distinction between estates. The Scheme applies to all tea estates provided it is established that they are not in a position to undertake from out of their own resources replanting replacement or extension in respect of which a loan has been applied for under the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme. The estate should be capable in the opinion of the Board of repaying the loan in prescribed instalments having regard to its economic condition and the expected improvements as a result of the replanting or replacement. Originally, the security furnished by the loanee was primarily a pari passu charge on the fixed assets of the garden with the banks ; but in order to help the weaker and the smaller gardens, the loans are now advanced even on the basis of a second charge on the fixed assets, the first being in favour of the financing bank.

Government have under consideration a proposal to increase the limits of the loan—the aggregate of the Board's loan and the Bank's loan—to 75% of the total value of fixed assets and the average value of the crop of the last three seasons. This should go to assist further the weaker sections of the industry.

An allegation was made by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu yesterday that the Tea Board is not carrying out proper checking under the Tea Waste Control Order and also that no control on quality of tea produced is exercised.

Tea Board has worked out along with the Indian Standards Institution specifications concerning Tea that should be sold for human consumption. These specifications have been built into Prevention of Food Adulteration Act which are enforced by the staff under the Health Department of the State Governments and the Local Bodies.

A point was raised about sterling companies. The early history of tea in India is bound up with the history of British enterprise in Assam. The industry was initiated and developed primarily to cater to the British market with the original capital almost wholly subscribed in the United Kingdom. The number of tea estates under Sterling companies has been progressively going down and there are only 356 gardens representing 41% of the area under tea in India, now with the Sterling companies. It is not the policy of Government to come in the way of repatriation of profits and dividends. The Sterling companies have been repatriating between Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 6 crores a year in profits. On the other hand the foreign exchange earnings from exports by the Sterling companies have been nearly ten times as much. While sterling companies have been progressively selling estates to Indian enterpreneurs, they have been ploughing back very much more than their sale proceeds in the other estates. Out of the total funds available with the sterling companies, they have an average re-invested 59% in the estates.

About the points raised by Mr. Damani, in 1955 the production of tea in Indian was 307 million kg. and it rose to 400 million kg. in 1968.

Coming to unit value, it is true that though we have increased our production the unit value has gone down. That is correct. The Rome Conferenee is considering this question.

हेमराज जी ने भी कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स रेज किये थे कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी आसाम में खुली है टी के सिलसिले में लोगों को पढ़ाने के लिए उस में जो ऐडमीशंस बह लेते हैं उस के अन्दर हिमाचल प्रदेश या नार्थ ईंडिया के लोगों को नहीं लेते हैं । यह प्वाइंट नोट कर लिया गया है और वह जो यूनिवर्सिटी एथारिटीज हैं उन को इसके बारे में जानकारी करा दी जायेगी कि यहां के लोगों को भी उस में एडमीशन दिया जाय ताकि यहाँ

की इंडस्ट्री में उन के द्वारा सहायता ली जा सके । इन सब बातों के अलावा श्री कौशिक जी ने एक बात टी कमेटी रिपोर्ट के बारे में कही थी । उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा :

The Committee had recommended, amongst other things, that bought Leaf factories in the Nilgiri area should be grouped into a separate zone and charged excise duty applicable to Zone I. A bought leaf factory should be defined as one which purchased more than two-third of its green leaf from outside sellers during the year 1963-64 and in the year in which the duty is livied.

After considering this recommendation, the Government exempted bought leaf factories from payment of surcharge of 20 per cent excise duty which was imposed from 1st March 1963. This surcharge itself has, of course, been abolished from 1.10.1968.

जो एक प्वाइंट श्री झा साहब ने उठाया था कि इस बिल को अगले सत्र तक के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये उस बात के साथ मैं ऐग्री नहीं करता हूं और मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस को इसी सत्र में पास कर दिया जाय ।

श्री क०मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं, इस के बारे में बोलिए ।

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : नहीं अभी इसके बारे में सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1970." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 3] AYES [16 13 hrs.

Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Esthose, Shri P.P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K.M.
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri N.N.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Vidyarathi, Shri Ram Swarup
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamnn Lal, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mulla, A. N.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. D.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. V.
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 22 ; Noes : 101.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(*Insertion of new section 26A.*)

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : सभापति महोदय, मैं मूव करता हूं कि—धारा 2 में पुराने कानून के 26 धारा में जहां नयी संशोधन है उसके अन्त में यह लिखा जाय—

"चाय उद्योग के विकास, उस के लिये अपेक्षित अनुसंधान तथा वैज्ञानिक आधार पर आधुनिकीकरण एवं चाय उद्योग में लगे श्रमिकों को नियमित एवं आवश्यक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि की प्राप्ति के लक्ष्य से" (4)

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
AYES : Shri Ranjeet Singh ;
NOES : Sarvashri Sadhu Ram, Naval Kishore Sharma, G. Venkataswamy, Narendra Singh Mahida and Dr. M. Santosham.

"अनुदान" शब्द हटाया जाय (धारा 3 में) (5)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, I move :

Page 1, line 8,—

omit "grants or" (6)

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Sir, I move :

Page 1,—

after line 9, *insert*—

"Provided that in no case the grant shall exceed twenty-five per cent. of the total amount of loan". (7)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I move :

Page 1, line 7, -

omit "by law in this behalf" (9)

Page 1, lines 8 and 9,—

for "such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary"

substitute—

"Including rescheduling of plantation loans." (10)

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल को इस लिये कबूल नहीं करता हूं क्योंकि सरकार इस बिल के जरिये जो विदेशी इजारेदार हैं, उन्हें सहायता देने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जितने लोग यहां पर बोले हैं उन सभी ने यही कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों को जो विदेशी इजारेदार हैं, उन को प्रश्रय नहीं मिलना चाहिये। यह सरकार बार-बार समाजवाद का एलान करती है, लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है तथा हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के विरुद्ध भी है, कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां इस उद्योग में काम कर रही हैं, उन को इस सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह की छूट मिलती जा रही है। ये कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान का करोड़ों रुपया देश से बाहर भेज रही हैं, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार उन को हर तरह की सुविधा देना चाहती है। आप की इस नीति से देश में इजारेदारी बढ़ी है तथा इस बिल के यहां लाने से आपका समाजवाद का जो उद्देश्य है वह किसी भी तरह से पूरा नहीं होता है। इससे बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही फायदा पहुंचेगा। इसीलिये मैंने यह संशोधन यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है कि जो ऐसे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, जो इस चाय उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, चाहे देसी हो या विदेशी, उन को ग्रान्ट देने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि इससे चाय उद्योग के विकास में कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा। हमारी मांग तो यही है कि आप इस चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीय-करण कीजिये और इस के विकास में पैसा लगाइये, लेकिन आप तो इन पूंजीपतियों की, और ज्यादा सहायता करने जा रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। अगर इस बिल में छोटे उद्योगपतियों को जो चाय उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, सहायता देने की बात होती तो वह समझने की बात हो सकती थी, लेकिन इस में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair*]

आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों इस चाय उद्योग में लगे हुए मजदूर लोगों ने हड़ताल की थी और उस समय उन्होंने जो मांगें रखी थी, उन पर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चाय उद्योग के कर्मचारियों को, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है, वह दिलवा रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है, इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसलिये जो बिल आप इस समय लाये हैं,

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा जी ने ठीक कहा है, उस की बजाय आप यहां पर एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाते, जिसमें चाय उद्योग के सिलसिले में अनुसन्धान, मार्केट डवेलपमेन्ट, हिन्दुस्तानी चाय के प्रचार आदि के सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान होता, तब हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते, लेकिन जो बिल आप लाये हैं उस में तो केवल बड़े लोगों की सहायता की ही बात है, चाहे वे देश के हों या विदेश के हों। देश के स्वाभिमान को दृष्टि में रखते हुए तथा देश की आजादी को मजबूत करने के लिये विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जरूरी है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही छोटे लोगों को सहायता देना भी जरूरी है। इसलिये मैंने इसमें कहा है कि ग्रान्ट देना हो तो छोटे लोगों को दीजिये, बड़े लोगों को ग्रान्ट मत दीजिये। इसमें मजदूरों की भलाई की बात हो, समाजवाद की बात हो, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात हो, उससे बड़े उद्योगपतियों को चोट पड़ेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को मूव करता हूं।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I wish to emphasize that regarding giving grant, it should be selective. Here in this Bill no qualifications have been made for giving grants. The Government can give grant either to foreigners or to Indian tea garden owners, weak or small. I have no grudge to giving loans to tea garden owners where they are really in difficulties or for replantation or for extension of tea bushes. But why do you give grants ? What for are grants given ? Can you convince us ?

I do not want to make a lengthy speech on this matter. On what conditions is the Government going to give grants from the exchequer either to monopoly interests or weak or small tea garden owners without any qualification ? Here I object. I have given my amendment and I hope the Government will accept it.

SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I have already moved my amendment No. 7 which reads :

Page 1,

after line 9, *insert*

"Provided that in no case the grant shall exceed twenty-five per cent of the total amount of loan."

It has been provided that Central Government may pay grant and loan to the Tea Board for replantation to the tea garden owners. There is no limit how much grant or how much loan will be paid. It will demend upon the negotiation between the Tea Board officials and the officials of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. It may so happen that the grant may exceed the amount of loan. That will be a sad affair. Therefore there must be some regulation, some qualifying clause so that in no case grant will axceed the amount of loan. It has been state in the Bill that in the previous 2 years certain amounts have been paid as grant and loan, as for instance during "1968-69 a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs was made for granting loans and a provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs for granting subsidy under the replantation subsidy scheme, which have been accepted. In 1969-70 the provision accepted for granting loans and subsidies are respectively Rs. 116 lakhs and Rs 43.60 lakhs". From these statements it appears that the amount of grant has been increased from the previous year. Who knows that this grant will not multiply in the year 1970-71 ? Therefore, my amendment is that whatever amount the central Government may pay to the Central Tea Board, that amount in the shape of grant will not exceed the total amount of loan to the extent of 25 per cent. I hope the Minister will accept this proposal. This is a healthy proposal and I hope he will accept it. With these words I move my amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : The purpose of my amendment is to encourage the development of good tea which is necessary for the promotion of our exports. The position has been this, that our export has been shrinking. We have been caught up by Ceylon—a very small country—which is now exporting more than what we do. Our export has also become uneconomic ; the Minister mentioned it. From last year's

Rs 7.65 per kilogram it fell to Rs. 6.58—a fall of something like 15 per cent. More than all that we are facing the position that there is over-production of tea in the world. Tea in Kenya for instance is so abundant that it can easily catch up and fill up any gap that arises from our failure to improve the quality. We depend upon quality for our world market. We have got many headaches. Our tea is very highly taxed, On sale price of Rs 5, the tax is calculated to be nearly Rs. 2, Compared with the figure of 0.06% in Kenya, our tea is subject to very heavy labour charges. Since 1960 our charges have gone up by 38%. Today, I find, our tea is very much mixed up with quality people take tea with milk and sugar ; but our friends here want us to take tea with as much of socialism and as much of communism as they can inject. We are concerned with whether the tea can be grown by small people or big people. We are concerned with producing good tea in as large a quantity as possible. To produce good tea does not also require Indianisation. The Minister has already met the argument about Indianisation which is rather a facile and foolish argument, because Indianisation simply means repatriation of foreign exchange which we will have to pay these people. Where have we got the foreign exchange? We have got no foreign exchange today and we are compelled to go in for SDRs. So this amount of about Rs. 100 crores in foreign exchange which we get through the connections these foreign firms have cannot be sacrificed for an ideology that we must have tea which is black and not white. I think this is a very foolish notion, not a notion which is doing any good to the country.

There is also the other proposal that tea must go in packets and not in bulk. It is a very good idea. But can we do it ? Can we force it on people outside ; as Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and Shri S.C. Jha would say, and say 'This is our tea and should be called Indian tea' ? This is a thing we cannot impose.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Why not ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the consumer's preference ? One can try it. That is a different thing. But it is the consumer who is sovereign. We have to take that into account.

We have to give loans and grants. There is no doubt the limits of amounts have been specified. We have to give loans and grants to the Tea Board in order that they may be an able to help the tea estates to replant and produce better quality tea. Our tea bushes are 50 years old and therefore do not have half the quality of tea they should possess. I do agree with the last speaker that the amount of grant should be restricted. I should say there should be no limit to loans and grants which are demanded because only then can we put it in its proper place.

Coming precisely to my amendments, they are technical in nature. Here they have added the words 'by law in this behalf' after 'due appropriation made by Parliament'. This is not the mistake of the Ministry. This is a formula which has been used even in other Bills. So far they have been making grants and loans even without appropriation, now we are going to have a law in this behalf. The Minister has to consider or ask the Law Ministry to consider whether every time they make a grant, they want a law in this behalf. This is a wrong formula. It is time the Ministry insisted on talking simply and saying that 'we will make an appropriation without having a law in this behalf'.

The second amendment relates to rescheduling of loans. It is not clear that in grants and loans previous debts are included. It is not known to the House, but it is known to the planters for whom the shoe pinches that there is a vast amount of debt already hanging on the tea estates which has been issued to them in the past. I would like the Minister either to add this 'including rescheduling of debts' or give an assurance that loans and grants which are being given will be used in respect of rescheudling also. Unless you reschedule these debts under the present hard circumstances of the tea industry and tea growing, you will have a very bad situation; yon will lose your place, whatever that place is, and the tea industry, instead of catching up, as it should, instead of reaching a place of eminence in regard to the quality thereof, will go down.

So I hope the Minister will have understood the spirit and meaing of my amendment which is that wherever there is a debt already pending; treat it either specifically as rescheduling by accepting my amendment, or issue a clarification or give an assurance that a grant or loan can cover old debts also.

श्री राम सेवक : सर्वश्री मधुकर, कालिता तथा विश्व नारायण शास्त्री जी ने दोबारा टी इन्डस्ट्री के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। इस के लिए अक्तूबर, 1968 में ही राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिलसिले में, गवर्नमेंट का जो रवैया रहा है या गवर्नमेन्ट की जो भावना रही है वह समय समय पर सदन को और सदन के बाहर भी बताई गई है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका जो अमेंडमेंट है उससे मैं अग्री नहीं करता हूं। जहां तक मिस्टर कलिता जी का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह जो ग्रान्ट दी जा रही है वह टी इंडस्ट्री के लिए दी जा रही है। जो प्लांटेशन आज करेंगे उससे छह या सात साल तक कोई रिटर्न मिलने की नहीं। इसलिए जो भी प्लांटर है वह यह नहीं चाहेगा कि सात साल तक उसको नुकसान हो। लिहाजा यह प्राविजन किया गया है कि यह ग्रांट 35 सौ या 45 सौ की मैदानी और पहाड़ी इलाके में दी जाए। इसलिए उनको जो अमेंडमेंट है, उससे मैं एग्री नहीं करता।

जहां तक भी श्री लोबो प्रभु जी के अमेंडमेंट का प्रश्न है—

He has proposed that the words "by law in this behalf" may be omitted in clause 2 of the Bill. He has also proposed that in cluse 2 of the Bill for the words "such sums of money as the Central Government may consider neceessary", the following words "including rescheduling of plantation loans" may be substituted. The proposed new Section 26A of the Tea Act reads as under :

> The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

Any grants or loans can be paid by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament, and this can only be done by an Act of Partiament. It is, therefore, necessary that the words "by law in this behalf" should be included in this Clause. The amendment cannot, therefore, be accepted.

As regards the second amendment of Shri Lobo Prabhu, the provisions after the proposed new section 26A of the Act give powers to Government to pay to the Tea Board grants or loans and are wide enough to include rescheduling of plantation loans. It is, therefore, considered not necessary to accept the amendment. Regarding Shri Biswanarayan Shastri's amendment also, it is not aceeptable to the Government.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं क्लाज 2 पर रखे गये सभी संशोधन संख्या 4, 5, 6 7, 9 और 10 को सदन के मत के लिए रखता हूं।

Amendments Nos 4 to 7, 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि क्लाज 2 इस विधेयक का अंग बने।

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि क्लाज 3, 4, 1 एनेक्टिंग फारमूला और लांग टाइटल इस विधेयक के अंग बने।

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3, 4, 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि विधेको पारित किया जाये।

The motion was adopted.

16.35 hrs.

ADVOCATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : On behalf of Shri P. Govinda Menon I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, the House may recall that in February 1966 a committee consisting of the lawyer Members of Parliament was appointed to consider suitable amendments to the Advocates Act of 1961.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of information. I heard that this Bill is going to the Select Committee. Is it true ?

सभापति महोदय : पहले मंत्री महोदय को वक्तव्य देने दीजिए ।

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The Committee suggested certain amendments and this Bill had been prepared on the basis of its recommendation. The Advocates Act of 1961 was not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The object underlying this Act is to have a unified bar for the whole country. Through an amendment that Act will now be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Daman and Diu so that a unified all India bar may come into existence.

There were other recommendations also. Certain advocates who were practising lawyers in Pakistan have migrated to this country. According to the provisions of this Act they are not eligible to be enrolled as advocates. So, provision has been made now to treat them as advocates and allow them to practice in all the courts of the countrg.

It was felt that after spending three years in study and obtaining a law degree the law graduates should not waste more time to get practical training. It has therefore been decided to abolish the requirement of practical training on the part of law graduates for enrolment as advocates. Section 49(a) of the Act empowers the Central Government to frame rules and the Bar Council of India has also similar powers to frame rules and in order to overcome the difficulty and avoid conflict this section is being omitted from the Act.

Similarly we have received some recommendations from the Bar Council of India also because they have considered the different provisions of the Act and have suggested certain amendments.

Apart from the Bar Council of India, different proposals and suggestions have been received from different sources which have been incorporated in this Bill. Therefore, this is a comprehensive Bill, an amending Bill, which I submit before this House for its consideration, and I hope that it will receive the support of all the hon. Members.

Before I ask the hon. Members to express their views on this Bill, I should like to point out that we have received a motion from Shri Goyal to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I accept his proposal and hereby move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee of this House consisting of the following Members :

Shri P. Govinda Menon ;
Shri Jagannath Pahadia ;
Shri R. D. Bhandare ;
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan ;
Shrimati Savitri Shyam ;
Shri Randhir Singh ;
Shri S. S. Deshmukh ;
Shri Mohsin ;
Shri Mohammed Yunus Saleem ;
Shri A. K. Sen ;
Shri K. Narayana Rao ;
Shri J. K. Choudhury ;
Shri A. N. Mulla ;
Shri N. C. Chatterjee ;
Shri Srinibas Misra ;
Shri Shantilal Shah ;
Shri Viswanath Pandey ;
Shri G. Viswanathan ;
Shri Shri Chand Goyal ;
Shri S. Xavier ;
Shri A. K. Gopalan ;

[Shri Yunus Saleem]

Shri H. N. Mukerjee ; and
Shri S. M. Joshi.

सभापति महोदय : प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख है ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, I am greatful to the hon. Minister for having accepted my motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee of the House. There were a number of complications involved in this Bill, and the very fact that over a hundred amendments have been tabled by various hon. Members prove my contention that there were a number of complications which needed to be resolved in a more calmer atmosphere by the Select Committee.

The most important provision against which most of the Members have moved their amendments is that there is proposal in this amending Bill to appoint the Attorney-general India as the ex-officio Chairman of the Bar Council of India and to appoint the various Advocates-General of the State Bar Councils to be the ex-officio Chairmen of their Bar Councils. I would submit that this is a retrograde step. The Government wants to take us 23 years back. We have adopted this democratic method of electing people to the jobs for which they are suitable but now Mr Chairman, you are very well awar that these Advocates-General are appointed on political considerations. It is not that one who is the leader of the Bar automatically becomes the Advocate-General, and with every change of the Government these Advocates-General have also been changing because the Government is anxious to appoint men in whom they have confidence. We cannot impose the leadership on certain people. In my School days I had learnt that some leaders are born; some people are born great; some acquire greatness; and greatness is thrust upon some people. This is one of the categories where we are going to thrust on some advocate the leadership of the bar, however small or high he may be in the profession. It is not the most competent man who is invariably appointed to the office of Advocate General, but it is the person who enjoys the confidence of the Government who occupies that place, It will be wholly unwarranted, undesirable and without justification to appoint the Attorney General as the ex-officio Chairman of the Bar Council of India. Bar Councils are not Government bodies ; they are statutoay b dies. The 1960 Act visualised autonomy for the Bar Councils. The members of the Bar Councils will be solely in charge of deciding their own affairs and taking disciplinary action against those who misuse their powers in the discharge of their professional duties. Now instead of allowing them to choose their own leader we are providing that the Advocate General would become the ex-officio Chairman of the Bar Council, whether he is acceptable to the members or not. I submit that if he is a competent man, he is free to cantest the election and if he is liked by a majority of the members, he would automatically become Chairman. If he is not popular, he will be rejected. But we are going to say good-bye to the principle of autonomy of the Bar Councils as visualised in the 1960 Act. This is a highly retrograde and undemocratic step, which would take the country 20 years back.

In support of my contention, the Bar Council of India and the Bar Councils of all the States have resented this measure very strongly. They have passed unanimous resolutions, excepting one Bar Council—I think it is the Bar Council of Maharashtra—condemning this step.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : He can raise all the objections before the Select Committee.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Even for reference to the Select Committee, it has to be debated.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The advantage of making speeches now is that the Select Committee would have certain guidelines for their working. This retrograde step should be done away with and there should be a suitable amendment which will guarantee that the Bar Councils will have the option to elect their own Chairmen and no Chairman will be thrust upon them.

सभापति महोदय : आप स्वयं प्रवर समिति में रहेंगे । इस वास्ते आप अपने विचारों को संक्षेप से कहिये ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Then, young advocates will be burdened with a certain amount of fee for enrolling themselves as advocates will be a restriction and burden which they are not in a position to bear, at least in the initial stages of their career, So those who are seeking their career as advocates should not be burdened with this heavy stamp duty.

Thirdly, the right of appeal which is being provided is not a right of appeal. There must be adequate provision to ensure that decisions in appeal will be decided on merits.

Further, this Bill contravenes certain provisions of the original Advocates Act. 1961. That difficulty has to be removed. There are some other complications which have also to be removed.

I once again thank the Minister for agreeing to refer this Bill to a Select Committee.

SHKI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Sir, I have a submission to make. By mistake I submitted that there are 23 members in the Select Committee. As a matter of fact, there are 24 members. I omitted the name of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, which may be included.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : Certain amendments are necessary in order that the Act could be made workable. There are also certain lacunae. Unless those lacunae are actually thrashed out in the Select Committee I think this Bill will not be perfect and it will not be workable I give my full support to the suggestion of Shri Goyal.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : In addition to the objections raised by Shri Shri Chand Goyal, with which we heartily agree, there is another section in the Bill which reads as follows :

> "(49A). (1) Where the Central Government considers it expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing, direct a Bar Council to make any rules or to amend or revoke any rules already made within such period as it may specify in this behalf."

Even to read it hurts my feelings and to hear it jars my ears that the government should have the right to send a direction in writing to the Bar Council to change or amend a rule. Having given the proper to the Bar Council to make its own rules and having always said that the Bar Council will be an autonomous body, if the government, which is after all not an expert on these matters, gives a direction to the Bar Council on what rule it should have, it is repugnant to all sense of justice. So, it is quite right that the Minister has moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The objections raised by Shri Shri Chand Goyal are very fundamental. All these things have to be gone into by the Select Committee. I support the motion of the Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Mr. Chairman, I whole-heartedly support the amendment moved by my colleague, Shri Goyal, and accepted by the hon. Minister, for referring the Bill to the Select Commitee. It is very gratifying to note that the Bill would be applicable to the entire country, including Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Daman and Diu. Probably this is the first time that a Bill passed by this Parliament will be made appplicable from the date of its coming into force to the entire country, including Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of our motherland.

Another thing which I would like to appreciate here is legal aid being made available under the provisions of clauses 6 and 7 of this Bill at all levels including the Supreme Court. I would like that it should be further amplified. Since the matter is going to the Select Committee and I being a member of that Committee, I will make my observations there also.

Then, I appreciate the provision making certain relaxations in the case of displaced lawyers coming from West and East Pakistan and in the rigours of the law as it stood. It is good.

About the three-year degree course, students who will be completing the three-year degree course will be exempted from any examination or test. It is certainly a very salient provision which has been made in this Bill.

I refrain from taking the valuable time of the House. With these comments I give my full support to the Bill and I support the demand that the matter may be referred to the Select Committee as demanded by the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The hon. Member, Shri T. Viswanatham, raised the point that the provision to give powers to the Central Government to issue directives was objectionable. I may bring to his notice for his consideration the fact that this provision is similar to section 30 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1939.

The Bar Council of India has got powers to frame rules and the Central Government a'so has powers to frame rules. In order to maintain the autonomous position of the Bar Council of India, We are deleting this provision from the Act and instead of that provision of making independent rules and applying those rules to the Bar Council of India, we have said that wherever it is necessary suitable directives will be given. That power has got to be maintained by the Government of India in case of necessity.

There is no other point which has been made by any of the hon. Members. All the points which have been raised by Shri Goyal and other Members will be considered by the Select Committee. I hope that the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee will be approved.

समापति महोदय : प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि मंत्री महोदय अभी प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से तैयार कर के नहीं लाए हैं। इसलिए सदन के सम्मुख अभी यह उपस्थित नहीं किया जा सकेगा।

अब क्योंकि 5 बज रहे हैं और कार्य सूचि में 5 बजे एक दूसरा विषय लेना है—मध्यावधि संसदीय निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में 19 नवम्बर, 1969 को विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य पर चर्चा—पूर्व इस के कि श्री कवंर लाल गुप्त चर्चा प्रारम्भ करें श्री प्रकाश चंद्र सेठी एक वक्तव्य देना चाहते हैं। मैं उन्हें अनुमति देता हूं कि वह वक्तव्य दें।

16.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MEETING OF CERTAIN OFFICERS WITH SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) Mr. Chairman, this morning Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made the following observations :—

> "I have already communicated to you, Mr. Speaker, my views on one point. TTK for whom I have every regard was here last week. He was sent for by the Prime Minister for consultation along with other policy framers. He invited some of the Finance Ministry officials and they perhaps went there with files. TTK who was not a Minister was shown these files and the officers were there and they discussed policy matters."

17 hrs.

The facts are that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was recently in Dehli and met the Prime Minister. As the House is aware, he is an old and valued colleague with long exprience and enjoys an eminent position in our public life. In the course of these meetings the Prime Minister naturally had occasion to exchange ideas on many subjects.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachrai conveyed to the Prime Minister certain ideas and suggestions in regarding to social and economic development. It was with the

approval of the Prime Minister that some of our senior officers of the Finance Ministry had met Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to seek clarification in respect of these ideas. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Were they confused or what ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Government categorically repudiate that in the course of these meetings the officers have taken any files or official records with them or divulged Government's thinking on policy matters.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो तथ्य रखे गये हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी क्लैरिजिज होटल में ठहरे हुए थे वहां पर डिपार्टमेंट के सैक्रेटरीज और कई दूसरे अफसर गये थे। मेरी इन्फर्मेशन यह है कि वहां पर बजट के मामले में सलाह की गई। यदि इस की एन्कवारी की जाय तो बहुत सी बातें सामने आ सकती हैं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order, Sir. He cannot put any question. He cannot seek any clarification. Under Rule 972 no question shall be asked at the time the statement was made.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): These officers not only went to the Claridges Hotel, they went with some files and these documents are supposed to be confidential documents.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, how do you allow these questions ?

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है। उस पर यदि कोई सदस्य स्पष्टीकरण के बाद सन्तुष्ट होना चाहें तो मैं उनको अवसर दे सकता हूं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rules 372 no question can be asked at the time when the statement is made.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : In the first place I want to know, since the allegation was concerning the Prime Minister herself having discussed matters with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, why the Prime Minister herself is not replying ? Why is the Minister of State dealing with this matter, who presumably was not present and is now only given a brief on behalf of the Prime Minister ? The statement which the hon Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made was that the Prime Minister, as Finance Minister, discussed various matters relating to budget and taxation proposals and so on with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. It is from her we want to hear. That is my first question; Why is she not present to give this explanation ?

The Second Point is : am I to understand that officers went and discussed matters,--official matters, matters, connected with Budget proposals and financial matters with a person who has no official position and who is a rank outsider ? Would some officers be available if I want to discuss with them some such matters ? Myself being a Member of Parliament, would they come to my residence if I wanted to discuss matters with them ? Here, Mr. Krishnamachari is totally an outsider.

These are the two questions for which I would like to have an answer from the Minister.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : This is a very dangerous precedent. At the instance of any Minister can any non-official call any officer and can any officer go and meet any non-official and discuss everything ? We do not know what they discussed. Because a discussion took place primarily before the impending budget, one has to exercise a little intelligence to see that whatever policy or proposals were discussed had very deep relevance to the budget proposals now. If the non-officials are asked to get in touch with the officers by Members of Government to meet and discuss matters of such importance, how are we going to

[Shrimati Tarkshwari Sinha]

preserve the sanctity of budget proposals which have to be kept very secret? You know, Sir, even suggestions that budget secret have leaked out have created so many complications in British Parliament. This is, I think, a gross irresponsibility manifested by the Prime Minister to ask her officers to go and meet a non official whether it is A, B. or C. Mr. Krishnamachari my be an eminent person in his own right. But can an official be asked to go and meet him and discuss important proposals? I think a very serious impropriety has been committed by the Prime Minister and this should be inquired into.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं किसी दूसरे को अवसर न देकर मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि ये जो प्वाइंट्स उठे हैं उन पर कुछ कहना चाहें तो कहें ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Commissions have found him to be a liar, and you consult him.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Dandeker is concerned, while I am answering the question, I am fully authorised to answer the question on behalf of the Prime Minister.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The Prime Minister should be personally present here.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The allegation was not against the Governments. It is against the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. C, Sethi : I am making a fact...

SHRI PILOO MODY : How do you know the facts? As far as you are concerned it is hearsay. That is how we treat it also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the position is concerned, I have clearly stated in the statement that I have made that only matters connected with socio-economic development and programmes were discussed. It is not correct to say that discussion with Mr. T. T. K.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Who were the officers who met him? We want that information.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhaudara) : The Prime Minister may seek enlightenment from any quarter. But, is it open to the Prime Minister to ask the officers go and seek enlightenment from him? That is the point. Because, once tomorrow if you send officers to seek enlightenment from individuals, those individuals will exercise undue influence in any other matter. This is what we object to. For any enlightenment which the Minister or the Prime Minister seeks, you go to any one you like. This is what we object to.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Who were the officers, Sir? We would like to know the names of the officers.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as the Question is concerned as to what were the subject-matters of the discussion, broadly, I have said that.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : What Prime Minister discussed is not important. Why were these officers made to discuss such matters? (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : You had your say; please hear me. The matters were about employment, housing, banking, accelerated rural development, etc. There were some of the points that were discussed. It is not correct to say that Budget Proposals were discussed.

SHRI PILLO MODY : Who were the officers? What are their designations?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will tell you. (*Interruption*). As far as the officers are concerned,.....

सभापति महोदय : आपके एक एक प्रश्न का उत्तर आयेगा और यदि कोई रह जायेगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे उसका उत्तर दें ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the officers are concerned, the meeting of the officers is also on a courtesy basis. Even

previously also, many of the officers of the Finance Ministry met Mr. Morarji Desai after he relinquished office.

AN HON. MEMBER : They have not met Mr. T. T. K. with files.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is absolutely wrong to say that they have met him with any papers or any file.

SHKI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Were they directed by the Prime Minister to see Mr. T.T.K. ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question whether it will have any repercussions on the Budget concerned, I have made it very clear that no Budget Proposals were discussed.

Secondly, as far as the names of the officers who met him are concerned, they were Mr. Govindan Nair, Mr. Patel, Mr. Shiralkar and Mr. Bakshi.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Their designations please.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : All the Secretaries of the Finance Ministry have met him.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : What those officers have to do with banking ? Finance Secretary has nothing to do with banking.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that they discussed socio-economic matters. I have said that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : So far as rural development is concerned, and so far as banking, employment and social services are concerned, those officers concerned with those subjects had not gone to met Mr. T.T.K. Those who are in the Finance Ministry have gone and met Mr. T.T.K. Not the Secretary in charge of rural development, not the Secretary of the Department of Social Services. This is a dangerous situation. We would like you, Mr. Chairman, to take serious notice of this and allow a Parliamentary Committee to go into it. Almost all the Finance Ministry Secretaries have met Shri Krishnamachari and no others officers of any other department have met him. This is on the eve of the Budget: This is a very serious situation and we would request you to let a Parliamentary Committee go into the entire matter; otherwise, it should be considered as a matter of privilege of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार को पार्टी के मिलाने का प्रयत्न है । यह देश में तानाशाही लाने की कोशिश है । इसके खिलाफ सारे सदन को एक आवाज उठानी चाहिये और अगर सरकार में कोई अंतरात्मा की आवाज है तो उसको सदन के सामने माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए और यह वचन देना चाहिए कि भविष्य में ऐसा नहीं होगा । अफसरों को पार्टी के काम के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : किसी इंटलिजेंट आदमी से, किसी होशियार आदमी से पूछना कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है । This is not binding on the officers of the Ministry.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : होशियार होते तो मुंद्रा कांड कैसे होता ?

सभापति महोदय : जितने प्रश्न उठे हैं, मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते समय उनका समाधान करेंगे अगर उसमें कोई बात रह जाएगी तो मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह पूरे तथ्यों के साथ सदन को संतुष्ट करें । जो वह उत्तर दे रहे हैं, शान्ति के साथ आप उसको सुन लीजिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ा इंपार्टेंट प्रश्न है, प्रधान मंत्री को आकर जवाब देना चाहिए ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : प्राइम मिनिस्टर इंनकंपिटें हैं इसके लिए तो दूसरा महकमा ले लें ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of receiving certain ideas or suggestions is concerned, it is open for any member or citizen of India to give

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

suggestions to the Pirme Minister. Therefore, if Shri T. T. Krishnamachari when he was in Delhi took the opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister took the opportunity of discussing certain socio-economic matters with him, there was no harm at all.

SHRI PILLO MODY : So far agreed.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, it is wrong to say that any budgetary proposals were discussed.

As for the question of taking files or other papers to Shri Krishnamachari, I have strongly repudiated it and I contradict it here again very clearly and say that no papers and no files were taken or shown to him. It was only with the object of clarification of certain points which he had made to the Prime Minister.....

SHRI PILLO MODY : He means the Prime Minister could not understand ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : ...that these officers went there. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, having been in the Finance Ministry herself, must be well aware of this fact that this is not the stage when budgetary proposals get started.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am correct. This is exactly the stage when budgetary proposals get started. Let him please go and verify from the Ministry that this *is* the time when the budgetary proposals do get started.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर अशोक मेहता से, वाजपेयी जी से या और किसी इंटलिजेंट आदमी से पूछ लिया जाए तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं।

श्री पीलू मोदी : मगर तेरे से नहीं पूछना चाहिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As regards what Shri Vajpayee said, no party matter at all is involved here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not a party matter ; if socio-economic programmes are discussed with any eminent member of the public or any person who is well-versed in it, it is not a party matter. To say that Government cannot discuss any of these subjects or any of these suggestions could not be given by any member of the public or any eminent person who is well-versed in these subjects, will be wrong. Therefore, Government are fully entitled to discuss these things with any member of the public.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Does he remember the Hugh Dalton case ? This is a warning (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : The Prime Minister is also the Finance Minister. This is a matter which concerns everybody. In such a case, it was but right and proper that she should have tried to answer the question hereself. If she does not like to face Parliament, I can understand it. But she is the Leader of the House, rather she is the leader of her party, and it is under her instructions that these officers went to see Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is an old friend of ours. We have all regard and good wishes for him, but he was called to Delhi no as an expert, not to give his ideas about finance and financial matters, but he came for a political and partisan purpose. His activities in Delhi were in connection with partisan political work. Therefore, it was highly improper that these officers who were framing the Budget should have been asked to go and see him. I think Mr. Sethi should know that this is the time when budgetary proposals are being formulated both at the Centre and in the States. If they had gone on Mrs. Indira Gandhi's instructions, I am sure Mr. Sethi is not in a position to know why and how and under what instructions they went. Therefore, we demand that she should come ; if she refuses to come and give a reply, we would demand that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to go into it.

SHRI N. K SOMANI (Nagaur) : There is one point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and that is that a few weeks ago a very dangerous statement was made by the hon. Prime Minister when she said that the bureaucracy was a stumb-

ling block to the progress of this country—she used this phrase—and was against the realisation of the Government's programme. In that background, when she wants that all her officers and Secretaries should be indoctrinated into her way of thinking, the thinking of this truncated Government, this becomes doubly dangerous. Therefore, she should clearly say that she does not want to indoctrinate the officers. If they have the integrity and courage to disagree with her, that is another matter, but I would certainly like an assurance that this would not be done once again, and a Parliamentary Committee must go into this because this is a very dangerous precedent which would take us into the communist system. That I am sure most of us do not want.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : The Minister need not take the objections which have come from the other side as emanating from the opposition for the sake of opposition. I do not belong to these parties, I am an Independent, but I certainly do not like what has happened, and what appeared in the newspapers has been confirmed by the statement made by the Minister here. As Mr. Asoka Mehta has said, it forms a dangerous precedent. It is true that this particular gentleman may be outstanding and all that. As Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has said, he is an old friend of ours who twice had to resign from Parliament. As an Independent, while I do not agree with all that they have said, I certainly say that this is a thing which should not have happened and I hope it will not be repeated hereafter.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, जो कुछ श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने अभी कहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। आज यह साफ हो गया है और श्री सेठी खुद कह रहे हैं कि वह आये थे और उनके साथ बात हुई थी।

एक यह भी बात है कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के लड़के व्यापार में हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि ओथ आफ सीक्रेसी न लेने पर भी और मंत्रिमंडल का सदस्य न होने पर भी उन को फाइल दिखलाई गई हो और आफिसर लोग स्वयं फाइलें ले गये थे। यह भी सम्भव है है कि जो श्री कृष्णामाचारी के लड़के व्यापार में हैं उन को कंसेशन देने के लिये यह फाइलें दिखलाई गई हो। चूंकि श्री कृष्णामाचारी को ले कर चागला कमिशन भी बैठाया गया था और मूंदड़ा काण्ड में भी वह लिप्त थे, इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं और जोरों के साथ मांग करता हूं कि जिस तरीके से हम लोगों की तरफ से संसदीय कमेटी बनाने की बात कही जा रही है उसको देखते हुए इस प्रकार की कमेटी बनाई जाय।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : This is a highly improper action. While supporting what Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has said, I would like to know one thing because I think, since she has taken the oath to the Constitution, she will be truthful in her speech. Already, the Minister has admitted in the statement that certain matters cannected with rural housing, banking and unemployment were discussed. I want particularly the Prime Minister to state here categorically whether these problems were not discussed in relation to the coming Budget proposals with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari or not. What was the particular point on which these officers were sent to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to discuss, if it not related to the coming Budget proposals? Let the Prime Minister make the position very clear. Mr. Sethi may have been briefed all right but he was not present there. I do not know whether Mr. Sethi was consulted when these officers were sent to TTK. Probably he is not aware of the whole facts. Therefore, the Prime Minister should herself clarify the position and take the House into confidence and truthfully admit here that she has committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by asking officers to go to a non-official who has nothing to do with Parliament or the Government as such.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I only wanted to remind them that there are precedents in British History. During the pre-budget Period they should be more cautious and careful. The case of Hugh Dalton in Britain is there as an example and the whole of Britain was rocked on that matter. That is a very important issue and it is

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

not easy to escape responsibility because there is onus on them during a period like this. When there is a jury constituted the jurers are not supposed to meet anybody during that period. There is constructive liability and there should be fiscal confidence.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who the Prime Minister consults is her business ; she will be known by the friends that she keeps. But I certainly resent the fact that the Prime Minister of this country should order senior officials of this Government to go and see private individuals in their hotel suites with the purpose of getting instructions as to what should be done. It is this basic approach that is wrong and has brought the entire administration of this country into jeopardy and ridicule.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं एक आश्वासन चाहता हूं । बम्बई के ए आई सी सी सैशन में इन अफसरों को नहीं भेजा जाएगा । इतना जरूर आप आश्वासन दे दें ।

श्री अबदुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : तुम्हारे पियामी ने सब राज खोला खता इस में बन्देकी सरकार क्या थी ।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگاؤں)

تمھارے پیامی نے سب راز کھولا

خطا اس میں بندے کی سرکار کیا تھی

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have made all enquiries into the matter and whatever statement I have made here, I have made with a full sense of responsibility. I have categorically denied what Mr. Rabi Ray has said. No. papers or files were shown to T.T.K. Inspite of this if hon. Members persist, they may...(*Interruptions.*)

As regards what Mrs. Kripalani has said, I have said at the beginning that I am authorised to make statement on behalf of the Prime Minister. There is nothing wrong in it. According to the division of work and duties, I am fully entitled to say it and there is nothing wrong in it Mr. Somani has said that officers were being indoctrinated and put some words in the mouth of the Prime Minister. First of all according to my information, she has not made any general statement of that nature. Secondly, there is no question of indoctrinating officers. The officers are there to carry out Government policies and whatever policies Government formulate it is the duty of the officers to carry them out honestly and implicitly ..(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the propriety of ordering offcials to see private individuals ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Mr. Dwivedy wanted to know whether I was consulted. It is not necessary for the Prime Minister to consult me; It is necessary for me to consult her. She could, on her own authority, allow officers to seek certain clarifications. And, therefore, for seeksng certain information and clarifications, officers went to discuss the matter with him. (*Interruption*) Therefore, there is nothtng wrong Neither there were any budgetary proposals that were discussed, nor were any files taken. It was only consultation of a general nature, and certain supjects were given. I have given certain subjects as illustrative of what type of subjeets were dealt with. Therefore, I stand by the statement which I have made.

I would also like to say that although under rule 372 this was a *suo motu* statement,—it was not necessary—I carried out your orders and I have replied to all the question that were put by the hon. Members. (*Interruption*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I beg to move : "That this matter be referred to a Paliamentary Committee."

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आफिसर्ज श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के पास गये और वहां जो बातें हुई, क्या उनके कोई नोट लिये गये । क्या उस बातचीत का कोई रिकार्ड रखा गया था; यदि हां, तो उस को सदन के सामने पेश किया जाये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि रूल्ज को ससपेंड कर दिया जाये और डा० राम सुभग सिंह के मोशन को ले लिया जाये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री रवि राय : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : डा० राम सुभग सिंह का जो प्रस्ताव है, उस को सदन में लाने की अपनी एक प्रक्रिया है । पहले यह अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास जायेगा और·····(**व्यवधान**)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैंने रूल्ज के ससपेंशन के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, पहले उस पर सदन की राय ले ली जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : रूल्ज को ससपेंड करने की भी एक प्रक्रिया है । उन को अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से ससपेंड किया जायेगा । मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह के प्रस्ताव को अध्यक्ष के पास भेजूंगा और कल हम और आप इस पर निर्णय लेंगे । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रवि राय : शुभस्य शीघ्रं । (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह अवश्य चाहूंगा कि सदन में जो सन्देह व्याप्त हो गया है, उस का निराकरण करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री इस विषय में थोड़ा और स्पष्टीकरण कर दें । उस के बाद डा० राम सुभग सिंह का प्रस्ताव ····· (**व्यवधान**)

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : सभापति महोदय, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामले को देर तक नहीं टालना चाहिए । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, सदन में ऐसा प्रस्ताव ला कर उस को डिसकस करने के बारे में हमारे रूल्ज में कोई बाधा, प्राहिबिशन, नहीं है । No prohibition under the rules for immediate discussion. You are quite competent to take it up without referring to the Speaker. You are quite competent. (*Interruption*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं रूल 388 के अन्तर्गत पायंट आफ् आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार है :

> "Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker,....."

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें । चूंकि यह प्रस्ताव अचानक ही आ गया है, इसलिए इस समय मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री कल इस विषय पर एक बक्तव्य दे दें, ताकि इस बारे में और स्पष्टीकरण हो जाये । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री शिव नारायण : प्रधान मंत्री यहां हैं । (**व्यवधान**)

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री अभी सदन में आयें और स्पष्टीकरण करें ।

सभापति महोदय : अब हम अपनी अगली चर्चा प्रारम्भ करते हैं । (**व्यवधान**)

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The Prime Minister had every opportunity to come; we were begging her to come. But she is not here. I think she has treated the House with contempt. Therefore, we demand a probe by a Parliamentary Committee... (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I strongly repudiate what the hon. member has said just now. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This morning this matter was raised. Now they have come forward on their own to give a reply. When they are fully prepared and the Speaker is fully conversant with all the matters, this matter need not be delayed any further.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the Government is concerned, we have clarified the entire position. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : आपका जवाब संतोषजनक नहीं है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर ऐसी बात है तो स्पीकर को बुलाया जाये । इस के ऊपर निर्णय होना चाहिए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : When the division bell rings, the Prime Minister comes running to the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Chair has an inherent right in this matter. Under the rules, it is not necessary that it should be referred to the Speaker. The Chair is within its rights to go into the question immediately. When the proposals has been made, I think it is better for you to put the proposal before the House to accept it or reject it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबन्की) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से पूरा करें । आप जब कुर्सी पर हैं तो आप को अध्यक्ष के सारे अधिकार प्राप्त हैं आप को निर्णय देना है और देना चाहिए । मैं आशा करता हूं कुर्सी अपने इस अधिकार का सम्पूर्ण रूप से पालन करेगी और इस बात पर अपना निर्णय देगी ।

सभापति महोदय : यादव जी ने प्रश्न उठाया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा अपना कहना यह है कि अगर डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने यह प्रश्न कल दिया है और अभी तक कार्यालय के द्वारा यहां नहीं आ पाया है कि स्पीकर ने उस पर क्या व्यवस्था दी हैं । विचार किया जायेगा या नहीं किया जायेगा तो मैं यत्न करूंगा कि जब तक सभा की कार्यवाही यहां चलेगी उस बीच अध्यक्ष महोदय यहां आ जायं और जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है उस पर अपना निर्णय दें । इस बीच में प्रधान मंत्री अगर कहीं उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी ...(**व्यवधान**)

उस से पहले हम अगली चर्चा आरम्भ करते है, मध्यावधि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा दिए गये व्यक्तव्य पर श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त चर्चा उठायेंगे ।
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्पीकर साहब को बुलाया जाय । प्रधान मंत्री आएं या न आएं... (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री महोदय ने यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, इस पर पहले आप अपना निर्णय दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने अपना निर्णय दे दिया है । गुप्त जी इतने में अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास सूचना भेजवाई गई है ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : All the facts relevant to the matter have been placed before the House and there is nothing further which the Prime Minister would be able to add. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, यह आप की बात काट रहे हैं । अभी आप ने कहा था कि कल प्रधान मंत्री कुछ और स्पष्टीकरण देंगी और यह कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ कहना नहीं है तो इस प्रश्न पर अभी निर्णय होना चाहिए ।...(**व्यवधान**) ..

सभापति महोदय : मेरा अपना निवेदन यह है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय को सूचना भेजवाई गई है । वह अभी आ रहे हैं । इसलिए माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी अभी अपना भाषण आरम्भ करें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्पीकर के आने तक इस पर डिस्कशन चलने दीजिये ।

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : आन ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सर । आप ने अभी अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से यहां कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में आकर इस बयान को साफ कर दें यह आप ने साफ तौर पर यहां एनाउंस किया है । लेकिन यह हाउस में आपने जो कहा उस के खिलाफ मिनिस्टर का यह कहना है, क्या उन्हें इस को रिपयूट करने का हक है ? उन्होंने कहा कि इस के आगे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कुछ कहना नहीं है ।

"There is nothing to be told by the Prime Minister". This is a direct insult, direct repudiation and direct challenge of the ruling made by the chairman.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान रूल 338 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस रूल के तेहत आपको अध्यक्ष होने के नाते पूरे अधिकार हैं कि जो विजनेस सदन के सामने है, उस को सस्पेण्ड कर के जो नया मोशन डा० राम सुभग सिंह लाये हैं, उस को लिया जाय तथा वोटिंग के लिए रखा जाये । मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उस रूल को पढ़ता हूं— इस में लिखा है—

> "Any member may, with the con ent of the Speaker, move that any rule made may be suspended in its applications to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

सभापति महोदय, यह इतने महत्व का सवाल है और मुझे खुद व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि जो तथ्य अभी सेठी जी ने दिये हैं वे पूरे नहीं रखे गये हैं । 10-12 दिनों से वे क्लैरिजिज होटल में हैं तथा कई बार वहां पर आफिसर्ज मिलने के लिए भेजा गया है तथा उन के साथ कागज भी थे । मैं यह निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि उन के साथ बजट डिस्कस किया गया है तथा अन्य कोई चीज डिस्कस नहीं की गई है । यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री बजट तैयार नहीं कर सकतीं तथा उन्हें किसी बड़े आदमी से सहायता की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वे खुद डिस्कस कर सकती थी, लेकिन किसी अफसर को भेजना और अपनी पार्टी के लिए इस तरह से इस्तेमाल करना जायज नहीं है । कल वह यह कहें कि ए०आई० सी०सी० के आफिस में जाइये, वहां पर डिस्कस कीजिये तो यह एक गलत बात होगी । इन्होंने एक पैनल बना रखा है, एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें इस सदन के भी कई सदस्य हैं, कल उन से कहा जाय कि आप उस पैनल में जाइये, उन से गाइडेंस लीजिए—यह एक बहुत बुरी परम्परा होगी । मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप यह रूल सस्पेण्ड कर के...

श्री रवि राय : कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने रखा है, उस को ले लीजिये और उस पर डिस्कशन हो ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (peermade): The hon. Minister has chosen to make a statement in the House. Of course, sometimes Ministers make such statements without prior notice. Here is an important subject and here I should say that the conduct of the government can be considered to be improper. But

AN HON. MEMBER : Remove that "but".

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : If there is an attempt to hustle me, I cannot submit to that. By the time I came into the House some members have already spoken. I could not hear them. I have also not heard the entire statement of the Minister. Sir, you have rightly stated that the Prime Minister should clarify the position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But the Minister of State has said that the Prime Minister would not say a word.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : If there has to be a decision on the matter, there should be a proper discussion before that decision is arrived at. So, let us be given an opportunity for proper discussion and let there be a proper motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is a motion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : May be, I do not know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not an impromptu motion; it was given notice one day in advance.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Let the motion be circulated; heavens are not going to fall.

SHRI PILLO MODY : But this government may.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It may be very good for you. You should welcome it. Let there be a proper motion, let it be circulated and let us have a discussion, let all the parties get an opportunity to express their views and then let us have a decision on it. You have given a ruling to that effect. Why is that ruling again challenged in the House... (*Interruption*) ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Minister challenged it...(*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It should be done in the manner Shri Vasudevan Nair has suggested and not in the shortcut manner.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, यदि आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे तो मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। इधर तीन चार रोज से हम लोग बहुत चिन्तित और परेशान थे जब अखबारों में हमने यह खबर पढ़ी कि वित्त मन्त्रालय के बड़े बड़े अफसर श्री कृष्णामाची से मिले हैं और उन्होंने न केवल आर्थिक नीति के बारे में बल्कि अर्थ संकल्प (बजट) के बारे भी उनके साथ बातें की हैं। इधर दो तीन साल से बजट की जो बातें हैं उनका रहस्य उद्घाटन करने के बारे में मैं लगातार इस सदन में बहस उठा रहा हूं...(**व्यवधान**)... मोरारजी के खिलाफ भी उठाने की हिम्मत है, तुम्हारी तरह नहीं हूं, तुम्हारे वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ भी उठाऊंगा। चाहे मोरारजी भाई हों, या इन्दिराजी हों मेरे लिए कोई फर्क नहीं है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा था।

मैं बजट की बातों के बारे में गुप्तता रखने के इसलिए पक्ष में हूं क्योंकि अगर उसमें से किसी चीज का पता चल जाता है तो उसको लेकर लोग लाखों रुपया स्टाक एक्सचेंज पर कमाते हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : करोड़ों कमाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी कभी करोड़ों भी कमाते हैं, मैं घटाकर बोलता हूं ताकि कोई मेरी जबान न पकड़ सके।

अब कृष्णामाचारी जी कौन हैं ? किस स्थिति में इनको सरकार से हटाया गया ? क्या सदन उस बात को नहीं जानता है ? संसद के कई सदस्यों ने उनके खिलाफ एक अभियोग पत्र...(**व्यवधान**)... श्री बनर्जी भी मेरे साथ थे। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी भी बहुत जल्दी आयेगी, घबड़ाओ नहीं। जब इनकी गर्दन भी बंगाल में कट जायेगी जैसे कि केरल में कट गई है तो इनको भी अकल आ जायेगी। धीरज रखो, घबड़ाओ मत।...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Our party is not interested in fire works. We are interested in the real delivery of goods to the people.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें सवाल यह है कि जिन कृष्णमाचारी के बारे में यहां पर अभि-

योग-पत्र लगाया गया और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि मैं यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पास ..

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्वाइंट आफ शार्डर पर ही खड़ा हूं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

सभापति महोदय : जब कोई माननीय सदस्य प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रेज कर रहा हो तो कोई दूसरा सदस्य उसके बीच में प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रेज न करे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Under what rule is his point of order ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Under what rule are you raising it ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When I raise it, I will state that. Now I want to know under what rule is his point of order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is this impertinence ? Why should he ask that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is absolutely pertinent...(*Interruption*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The use of the word 'impertenance' is very bad.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Very impertinent.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is too much.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I heard Shri Madhu Limaye saying...(*Interruptions*). The House would like to know...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझको टोका नहीं जायेगा तो दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि मैं यह मामला उस समय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पास उनकी राय के लिये भेजना चाहता हूं। कृष्णमाचारी डर गए और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। अब जिस आदमी के बारे में इस प्रकार का आरोप पत्र था जिसकी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जांच करवाना चाहते थे, उस आदमी के पास अगर अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी कागजात, वित्त मंत्रालय के कागजात, बजट सम्बन्धी बातें अगर जाती हैं तो क्या इस सदन को यह जानने का अधिकार नहीं है और क्या प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात का खुलासा नहीं करना चाहिए ? प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे समय पर कहां जाती हैं, पता नहीं चलता। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप व्यवस्था दीजिए और इन लोगों को आदेश दीजिए कि प्रधान मंत्री अभी आयें और बयान देवें और फिर उसके ऊपर तत्काल बहस इस सदन में चलाई जाए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Having heard all our friends, I think, you have already determined the point that the matter be referred to the Speaker. Now, on the question of the privilege motion moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, you have only decided the point that the matter be sent to the Speaker.

Now, I am calling your attention to is Rule 223 which says :

> "A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day..."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is not a question of privilege. This is a motion... (*Interrutions*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The Chair has, therefore, the right to say that the question be referred to the Speaker and the Speaker shall decide the matter and this motion be treated as notice for tomorrow. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, you cannot allow the discussion.

सभापति महोदय : डा० रामसुभग सिंह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, मुझे पता चला है कि कल भी उन्होंने इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव दिया था, (**व्यवधान**).....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Under what Rule is this motion admitted, Sir? I want to find out. Under what Rule Dr. Ram Subhag Singh gives his motion? (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कल डा० रामसुभग सिंह जी ने इस पाइंट को रेज करने के लिए एक नोटिस अध्यक्ष के नाम दिया था, प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया जैसी की कार्यालय से जानकारी हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूं, प्रधान मंत्री अगर इस समय उपलब्ध न हों तो कल इस विषय का स्पष्टीकरण करें और अगर आवश्यकता रहेगी तो दूसरा प्रस्ताव लाया जा सकता है। इस समय यह चर्चा समाप्त होकर दूसरी चर्चा आरंभ होती है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : She has gone to Madras.

सभापति महोदय : इस कार्य का कल के लिये रखने की बात वगैर कार्य-सूची को देखे हुए तो नहीं कही जा सकती।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Since we have taken one hour on this discussion already, I think, will not be possible to have this Debate under Rule 193. The time is alreay over. This discussion should be taken up tomorrow.

सभापति महोदय : यह तो कार्यालय से पता किया जा सकता है अगर होसकता है तो ऐसा कर लिया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी 10 मिनट शेष हैं, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि वजाय इसके कि पांच-सात मिनट के लिये आज लिया जाये सारा डिबेट किसी और दिन के लिये तय कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा। एक दो प्वाँइट आज रक्खे जाये और फिर बाद में रक्खा जाय यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप भाषण प्रारम्भ कीजिए।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : This is a very important subject. If he speaks for 7 minutes today and for 7 minutes on some other day it would make no sense. It would make sense only if he makes a continuous speech.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, I think, we may now adjourn.

सभापति महोदय : अगर इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करने वालों की यही इच्छा है तो फिर इस समय मैं सदन को स्थगित करता हूं।

17.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 3, 1969/Agrahayana 12, 1891 (Saka).

Printed at The Bengal Press, Delhi-6